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WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Johnson's Speech to the Montana Men.

The Political Significance of His Remarks.

Nonsense About His Going Over to the Democrats.

Republican Differences will be Settled Without Democratic Interference.

Radical Onslaught upon the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Southern Ports and Navy-Yards to be Kept Undefended.

Erroneous Rumors About the New-York Collector.

Passage of the Homestead Bill for Southern Lands.

Speeches Upon Reconstruction and the General Bankruptcy Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE SPEECH—ITS UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE.

President JOHNSON's remarks to the Montana deputation, published this morning, have attracted general attention. His declaration of independence of all political parties and all mere party conditions, and his pledge to promote the restoration of peace and harmony to the Union by all the means in his power, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been received as defining his position and marking out the lines of division which political parties are likely to assume for some years to come. As a general thing his declarations have been received with great favor. The extreme men who are committed to opposite views denounce him as untrue to his party, and are diligent and active in trying to alarm the more timid by telling them the President has deserted his party and gone over to the Democrats. All this is perfectly idle and absurd. Whatever differences may arise between the President and his political friends will be adjudged or fought out within the ranks of his own party. When he has occasion to fill vacancies in office he will do it from his own party and not from the ranks of the Democrats. I have no doubt that in making his selections from the Union Party for appointments he will take those who support his views rather than those who oppose him; but further than this he will not go. It is very clear from the tone and tenor of his remarks that he will appeal to the people, if forced to do so, against the disorganizing ultraism of Congress. But Union men may dismiss all their fears about his going to the Democratic Party. The ultraists in the House have given some new indications of their peculiar regard for the public welfare in their action on the Naval Appropriation Bill. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out every item in aid of the Navy-yards at Norfolk and Pensacola, and had the aid of Mr. STEVENS, who had himself reported the bill. Gen. BANKS acted with them, and said that he would vote for no appropriations to National works in the Southern States until he knew more of the temper and disposition of the people there. This was assented to and made the key-note of the action of the House. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, and Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, attempted to make the House understand that, in case of a foreign war, it would be important to defend our Southern coasts as well as Northern, and that the Gulf and West India Squadrons would need harbors there for supplies and repairs. This was dismissed as of not the slightest consequence, and was met by Mr. WASHBURNE and Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, by the assertion that with or without navy-yards we are a match for all the navies of the world, and this met with such hearty and unanimous assent that nobody thought it worth while to say anything further on the subject. Yesterday the appropriations for the Brooklyn Navy-yard were stricken out in very much the same temper and with the same enlightened regard for the public welfare, in spite of a vigorous and able remonstrance from Mr. DARLING.

MR. JOHNSON TO THE NEGRO DELEGATION.

The remarks of the President yesterday to the colored delegation who called on him are extensively commented on here, and some of the extreme Radicals affect to see in them the spirit of growing hostility to the colored race. As the conversation has been reported and printed in full, the public will see that there is nothing in it to warrant any such assumption, and nothing could be further from the truth. The President simply affirmed what he has so often uttered in the past, and assured the delegation that he should not vary from that course, which he believed would be best for both races. Those who torture such expressions into hostility against the colored race, not only do injustice to the President, but go out of their way for the purpose of making an issue with him. It is proper to add that this delegation, in calling upon the President, intended to simply make their address and then retire, without giving him any opportunity for a reply. But Mr. JOHNSON took occasion to enter into a very frank conversation with them on the practical difficulties which surround the subject of negro suffrage in the South, and which must be removed before that right can be conferred upon the colored people of the several States.

RUMORS ABOUT THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

A rumor was current here to-day, and probably reached New-York, that Judge HENRY E. DAVIES had been appointed Collector of New-York. It was wholly without foundation. No appointment has been made, and I think I am warranting in adding that none will be made for some days to come.

THE FREEDMEN'S BILL.

In the Senate, this afternoon, Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Freedmen's Bureau Bill as it passed the House, with the recommendation that the House amendments be concurred in, with the exception of two or three, the most important of which is the amendment which confines its operations to those States wherein the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the 1st of February, 1866. The committee recommend that this be stricken out, because it would prohibit the operations of the Bureau in the States of Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, where they think it is needed. It would have come to a vote this afternoon, but Hon. GARRETT DAVIS got the floor, and proposes to talk upon the subject. The bill may go to a Conference Committee yet.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Hon. B. EGGLESTON, of Ohio, this afternoon asked, but failed to obtain consent, to offer a resolution in the House to the effect that it is unwise to reduce the present tax on spirits. Mr. EGGLESTON explains that the report of the Commission to revise the Internal Revenue tax recommends the reduction of the tax on spirits from two dollars to one dollar per gallon, and this report has been published in the newspapers and read all over the country. The effect of this has been to paralyze and almost suspend trade in whisky, as all are waiting to see what Congress will do. The Committee on Ways and Means have not yet considered the proposition recommended by the Commission, and they may not dispose of it for some weeks to come. The resolution will therefore be urged in the House, in order that the suspense and apprehension of traders in spirits may be at once removed. The matter will come up again next week. Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, and others representing corn-growing regions, oppose the resolution.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Senator LANE, of Indiana, spoke to-day for about two hours in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, taking the grounds on the reconstruction question of JOHN STUART MILL, viz.: That the United States retained its power and authority over the rebel States, but the latter, by the act of rebellion, forfeited all their rights and privileges under the Constitution. He argued that the President, in issuing his amnesty and Provisional-Governor proclamations, recognized the seceded States as in a territorial condition, for he thereby deprived them of the privilege of electing their own governors, and also said who should and who should not vote. The authority to issue these proclamations was not derived from the President's war power as Commander-in-Chief, but from the constitutional provision ordering him to execute the laws of the United States. If he had a right to say that disloyal persons shall not vote, he also had the right to say that loyal men should vote. He insisted that the President had no power to inaugurate or carry out any plan of reconstruction. His authority in the premises ceased when Congress convened. He announced himself as favoring the amendment in its present form.

THE BROOKS' CONTESTED SEAT.

A motion was to-day made in the House Committee on Elections, that the testimony of GEOGHEGAN, one of the witnesses in the Brooks-Dodge contested election case, be sent to the United States District-Attorney, for the purpose of prosecuting GEOGHEGAN for the numerous violations of law of which the witness rather boastfully admits he has been guilty. The evidence of the "King of the Roughs," as GEOGHEGAN calls himself, discloses an interesting chapter of life in New-York that would astonish the oldest inhabitant of that city.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A bill has been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by Representative RICE, of Massachusetts, providing that in time of peace the number of Rear-Admirals on the active list of the navy be reduced. Whenever any officer of that grade shall be removed by death, resignation or otherwise, the removal is not to create a vacancy to be filled so long as peace continues. Promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral on the retired list is to be made by a board of not less than three Rear-Admirals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall select for promotion three Commodores from the retired list as most worthy by character, ability, and honorable service to be promoted, one of whom shall be selected by the President, and sent to the Senate for confirmation as Rear-Admiral. The bill further provides that of the number of line officers of the navy on the active list, Five Lieutenant-Commanders, 20 Lieutenants, 50 Masters and 75 Ensigns shall be appointed from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in the naval service or have been honorably discharged. The Board is to select the most meritorious among the applicants, to be reported to the Secretary of the Navy for appointment.

TRIAL OF SEMMES.

The trial of Capt. SEMMES, it is intimated, has been delayed thus long for the reason that all the proceedings that are requisite for its commencement have not yet been agreed upon. The names of many parties of high position in the merchant service including upwards of fifty ship-captains who have suffered from the depredations of the accused, are known and some of them will probably be summoned at the proper time.

It would doubtless facilitate matters if any of those who have served on board the *Alabama*, either as officers or sailors, and whose testimony would be valuable either for the defence or the prosecution, should send their addresses to the Judge-Advocate at the Navy Department, the law itself being a safe assurance that no personal disadvantage could result to any one who does so. It now seems that there will be but little further delay before the organization of the commission and the commencement of the trial.

TO INVENTORS.

It is desired that the inventors of the thousand and one improvements in fire arms that have been within the past five years and are now urged upon the Government for adoption, shall make their appearance before the board ordered to assemble in this city on the 10th of next month, and make a showing of the merits of their several inventions, or forever after hold their peace. Gen. HANCOCK is to be the presiding officer of the board who are to examine and make recommendations on the following questions: *First*—What form and calibre of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for future construction of muskets for infantry. *Second*—What form and calibre should be adopted as a model for future construction of carbines for cavalry? *Third*—What form of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for changes of muskets already constructed to breech-loading muskets? Each person who submits an arm to the above board will be required to state in writing the lowest price at which it will be furnished in the event of its being adopted by the government.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the different sources from July 1, 1865, to Feb. 1, 1866, reached the sum of $200,939,968 09, being $934,604 50 per day, and it is estimated that under the present system the receipts to July 1, 1866, will amount to $300,000,000. The Commissioners' published report for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1865, containing full statistical tables of the receipts for that time, and the different sources from which the revenue is derived, will soon be ready for the public, and will doubtless be read with much interest by taxpayers generally.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been in Alexandria for a few days past, and has visited Washington daily. It is understood that he desires to be heard before the Reconstruction Committee on the question of the validity of the present Government of Virginia, particularly as regards the Legislature.

Messrs. JOYNES and MARSHALL, members of the Committee appointed to present the President with a copy of the loyalty resolutions recently adopted by the Virginia Legislature, arrived here this evening. The rest of the Committee will arrive to-morrow morning, and it is expected that they will gain an interview before Saturday.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals here this morning are Mrs. DANIEL WEBSTER and Col. LEGRAND B. CANNON and daughter of New-York. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT and Mrs. BANCROFT arrived this evening, and are the guests of the President and family.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator EVANS, of Colorado, has written a letter to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, now in session at New-York, urging the importance of a more thorough survey to find a feasible passage of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, between the head of the Arkansas River and that of Boulder Creek, by which route over 100 miles of roilroad can be saved in reaching Great Salt Lake. He claims that this route passes through a country capable of settlement, most of the way abounding in fertile valleys, timber, coal and pure water.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The delegations of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, now in Washington, are earnestly engaged in settling as near as possible the business which called them hither, having as many as two interviews a day with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, partly in relation to the purchase of the immense tracts of land in their country by the government.

The Cherokees, both the loyal and disloyal representatives, and the Seminoles are having their views considered, and treaties will probably be made with all of them satisfactory to them, and in direct accord with the wishes of the Government.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, to-day, printed $88,500 in fifty and five cent fractional currency. This sum replaces an equal amount of mutilated currency which has been cancelled. The new five cent fractional currency has been printed at the Treasury Department.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

It appears from official data communicated to the House of Representatives to-day, that the estimated value of the Philadelphia Navy-yard is $1,000,000, on a rental value of $60,000 per annum.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports to the House that the cost of surveying land in California up to the present time is $1,314,500, and the proceeds of all sales of lands $630,765.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Radicals Backing Down on the State Suicide Doctrine—Stringency of the Measures for the Protection of the Freedmen—More Constitutional Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1866.

The developments in the debate yesterday on the bill giving consent of Congress to the cession of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley by Virginia to West Virginia, which involved the recognition of the old State of Virginia and its loyal government, were exceedingly significant. Mr. STEVENS was drawn out so far as to deny that he had ever held that the States were dead; they had always been States, but States of the Confederacy, not of the Union. This declaration surprised many who thought they possessed sufficient intelligence to understand what Mr. STEVENS has so often asserted in the plainest language, viz.: that the States lost their character as States by the act of rebellion, and that they were now nothing but "dead States," or "conquered territory." But this admission from Mr. STEVENS is indicative of an abandonment of the ground which he and a few others have so strenuously advocated since the opening of the session. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who is certainly a very able lawyer, went still further and denied that we had conquered the States; we had conquered the rebellion, and the States were left as before the war; he voted for this bill because he recognized the loyal government of the State of Virginia, and the right of that government to give the necessary consent to the session of these counties to the State of West Virginia. Thus it seems that the moment that the test of absolute fact is applied to this theory of "State suicide" it vanishes into thin air, and its most strenuous advocates are obliged to resort to subterfuges, or to acknowledge frankly that the war was waged only for the restoration of the Union, and that the rebellion having been crushed the suspended relations of the States are again resumed, subject only to such legislation as the changed and disordered condition of society and the future security of the Republic may demand.

And if any one doubts that the necessary legislation to meet these requirements cannot be secured without making the Constitution anew, or patching it all over with amendments, let him read the provisions of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which has passed both Houses, and the Civil Rights Bill, which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House. I speak of these simply as samples of the stringent character of the laws which Congress is now engaged in considering and passing. No class of persons in this country were ever protected in their rights more effectually than are the Freedmen by these two bills. By these provisions they are accorded and protected in every right but that of the ballot; and by the new bureau bill the Government virtually becomes the guardian of the black race, and says to the Southern States and their courts—You must give the freedman his rights and protect him in their enjoyment; if you don't, we will, and we will punish you for not doing it. Mr. SUMNER and some others think that if the mere ballot be at once accorded the freedman, he will be furnished with "victuals and drink and pretty good clothes," without any further effort; that, being given the ballot, all else is given him—as Mr. SUMNER said yesterday. But, from the nature of these bills, it will be seen that the freedman is first to be guaranteed his civil rights, and then taught how to use them so as to speedily secure his political rights.

I thought, several days ago, that the mania for Constitutional Amendments had about ceased. But yesterday the House bore the infliction of three more. Some of the illustrious members can see no more patent way of handing their names down to posterity. The number of amendments thus far proposed would make two Constitutions of the size (on paper) of the one under which we live. They would be sadly deficient in wisdom, however. For instance, Mr. KELSO, of Missouri, whose musket was more potent in the rebellion than his logic promises to be in restoration, proposes to incorporate into the Constitution by amendment, the "conquered territory" doctrine, by providing that any State which may pretend to secede and set up its authority in arms against the National Government, shall be deemed to have reverted to a territorial condition, subject, like all other Territories, to the supreme control of Congress.

Mr. ANDERSON, also from Missouri, evidently having grown tired with the simplicity of the term "United States of America," proposes to amend the Constitution so as to provide that this country, which is to be the eventual, paramount power of this hemisphere, shall hereafter be known as "America." The spirits of COLUMBUS and VESPUCIUS and the barbarians of the rest of the continent are not to be consulted, although they are presumed to have some interest in the political geography of the country. There is one point, however, in this amendment which would remedy an inconsistency every day growing. Why call all persons born within the United States *Americans*, and those beyond the St. Lawrence simply *Canadians*? The proper name for this country, considering its political divisions, is the "United States," but why should the citizens thereof arrogate the exclusive right to the title of "Americans?"

CYMON.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, Feb. 8.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill in addition to the several acts, to establish and amend the judicial system of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides for ten Circuit Judges, as at present, (the amount of salary left in blank,) who shall take the following oath:

"I, A. B., do solmenly swear or affirm that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal to all, and will, in all things, faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Circuit Judge, according to the best of my abilities and understanding of the constitution and laws of the United States."

The second section provides that the Circuit Court shall consist of and be holden by the Chief Justice or an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, with the Circuit Judge; or, in the absence of the Chief Justice or associate, the court shall consist of the Circuit and District Judges; or either of the latter, in the necessary absence of the other, may sit alone.

Section third authorizes an appeal in cases involving fifty dollars, from the final judgment and decrees of a District Court to the Circuit Court; or, without regard to the amount in controversy, where the question involved is one of general importance.

Section fourth allows an appeal to be taken from the Circuit to the Supreme Court in cases involving $2,000, whether suits of equity, brought into court by original process, or actions of admiralty and maratime jurisdiction, or cases appealed from other courts; but in special cases, for due cause shown, to the Chief and associate Justices of the Supreme Court, an appeal may be allowed without regard to the amount in controversy. Exceptions are made under acts relative to inventors or for the collection of import duties.

The fifth section provides that the present laws shall remain in full force, except as hereinbefore stated, as far as relates to Circuit or District Courts, their Judges, powers, processes, proceedings, clerks, time and places of holding, certificates of division of opinion, etc.

SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, presented the credentials of JOHN POOL, Senator elect from North Carolina, and, in doing so, Mr. DOOLITTLE stated that he owed it to the Senate, as well as to himself, to state that Mr. POOL was, and always had been, a devoted friend of the Union; that he was the Union candidate for Governor of that State in 1860, before there was any immediate danger of secession. He canvassed the State and opposed secession by every means in his power to the very last. After the ordinance of secession had passed he retired to private life and refused to take any part in political affairs until the peace movement commenced in North Carolina, in which he took an active part, and did all in his power to embarrass the rebel authorities.

The credentials were ordered to lie upon the table.

PETITION AGAINST THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition asking for the repeal of the homestead law, that the proceeds of the sale of public lands may be applied to the payment of the public debt, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A VOICE FROM WISCONSIN.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin asking that Congress spend no more time in discussing the question as to whether the Southern States are in or out of the Union, but that they proceed to legislate so as to prevent the shedding of innocent blood in the South and to protect loyal men there, black and white; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN UTAH.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, it any, is necessary to protect citizens of the United States in the Territory of Utah in their civil rights.

SENATORS FROM COLORADO.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the Senators elect from Colorado be admitted to seats upon the floor of the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY TAKEN.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing the settlement of claims against the United States for property used or destroyed by the army or navy in the late rebellious States; which was referred to the Military Committee.

PERSONAL RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. NYE, a bill for the relief of J. B. RITTENHOUSE, Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron, to indemnify him for the loss of money stolen from his safe, was taken up and passed.

WITHDRAWAL OF BONDED GOODS.

Mr. MORGAN called up the bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from public stores and bonded warehouses.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The expiration of the morning hour prevented final action upon the latter bill, and the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, spoke at length on the proposition. He approached the discussion on the subject with a sense of its great importance, entreating Senators to merge the partisan in the patriot, and act only with reference to the good of the country. It was the custom of an Athenian orator to invoke the aid of the gods before speaking, and he felt that he ought to invoke the Christian's God on the present occasion. He felt, on approaching the subject, that he was treading on holy ground. Speaking of the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government, Mr. LANE asked if the Constitution of North Carolina was republican in form. He did not think it was. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, had the right to appoint Provisional Governors. When the war ceased, it was the duty of the President to recognize provisional governments in the rebel States. The States that were in rebellion had lost their connection with the Government such as it was before the war. Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON so distinctly recognized in their acts repeatedly. The power of the President over the rebel States ceased with the convening of Congress, and it was for the Congress of the United States to fix the status of the seceded States. A State under the Constitution has no sovereign power to act, except so far as its acts accord with the provisions of the Constitution. The lately seceded States are not States in the true definition of the term. They have forfeited their rights as such. They have rebelled against the Constitution. They have cost the government three thousand millions of dollars and half a million of lives. The proposition to admit these States at present is simply monstrous. We are called upon now to compromise. What have we accomplished by compromise? What act of conciliation tendered to the rebels had any effect during the war? Not one. He wanted it known that the rebellion was put down by force, and by force alone. He agreed with the President that this question of reconstruction and suffrage ought to be left to the States. If the President has a right to regulate suffrage at all; if he has right to say who shall not vote, he has a right to say who shall vote. He would wait until the last trumpet summoned the rebels to judgment before he would admit them to these halls. He did not know that the emancipated slaves were fit to vote, but they were quite as fit for it as the rebels. His plan of reconstruction would be to pass an amendment to the Constitution that after one, two or five years, every man who can read the Constitution of the United United States, shall vote. He would disfranchise the rebels for the same space of time, and when he admitted them to vote again he would let the negroes vote with them. We were not ready for restoration upon either rebel votes or colored votes. It was the duty of Congress, and not the President, to present a plan of reconstruction to the country. It was the duty of the United States to see that every State had a republican form of government. But this could not be done without the aid of Congress. The late rebel States were not in a condition to be admitted into the Union. Nine out of ten of the citizens of the Southern States are rebels. He would not send rebels to Congress to make laws and treaties. He believed it would be safe to admit the rebel States when several important amendments had been incorporated in the Constitution, when black men were admitted to civil rights, when the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill were in operation—not before all these things were done would he vote for the admission of Southern Representatives, with the exception of those from Tennessee. Every man elected to Congress from Tennessee could take the oath of office required of all members. In Arkansas, too, he believed men had been elected who might be admitted. One thing was certain, no man from any State would ever be a Senator with his consent until he had taken the oath.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the Constitutional Amendment was postponed until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill for the enlargement of the power of the Freedmen's Bureau with the House amendments.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to agree to the House amendments, except that one which restricted the operations of the bill to the States in which the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on Feb. 1, 1866. This amendment would exempt Delaware, Maryland and Missouri from the operations of the bill.

Mr. GUTHRIE, (Dem.,) rose to reply to some remarks on the loyalty of Kentucky made by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. LANE.) He denied that Kentucky was ever disloyal or in the hands of disloyal men. He knew that Kentucky was loyal, and that since the Governor, who was in office when the rebellion commenced, went out of power, the Governor and Legislature had been always loyal.

Mr. SHERMAN said the rebels of Kentucky were the most troublesome during the war, and the present condition of Kentucky justified Congress in applying the Freedmen's Bureau Bill to that State. He looked upon the Freedmen's Bureau Bill as nothing more than an agency in the hands of the President to secure freedom for the emancipated slaves of the South. After referring in general terms to the bill under consideration, Mr. SHERMAN said that never with his consent would the rebels come here with their political power increased rather than diminished by the rebellion, to use that power against the government.

Mr. HENDERSON wanted the bill made general in its operations, and therefore would not vote for the House amendment, even though it proposed to exempt his own State. The only way to protect the freedman was to give him the ballot.

Mr. SUMNER—That's it.

Mr. HENDERSON said if he were a rebel he would rather take the unqualified negro suffrage than wear the badge of this Freedmen's Bureau Bill. If negroes were to be taxed they must be represented. When this kind of legislation made all men equal before the law there would be peace in the country—not till then. He would, for his constituents in Missouri, agree to take negro suffrage.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not think the right of suffrage would feed the hungry nor clothe the naked colored people of the South. Since the days of Townsend's Sarsaparilla he had not heard of such a universal remedy for human woes as Mr. HENDENSON proposed to make out of the right of universal suffrage.

Mr. MCDOUGALL (Dem.) adverted to the fact that we had been engaged in several wars before this, and had never had a bill of this kind until now.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would remind the gentleman that the bill proposed to take care of white refugees as well as black.

Mr. MCDOUGALL would say in behalf of the white men and white women of this country that they could take care of themselves, except under very extraordinary circumstances. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.) said he would not vote for the bill, because he did not think Congress had a right to pass it. He said that the information upon which his colleague based certain statements as to the maltreatment of negroes in parts of Maryland was not correct, as he had since learned from letters from members of the Maryland Legislature.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, which was negatived.

The amendments of the House, with the exception stated by Mr. TRUMBULL, were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

At 5:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. EGGLESTON asked, but did not obtain, consent to introduce a resolution declaring that it is unwise to reduce the Internal Revenue tax on spirits.

TAX ON CIGARS.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of CHARLES F. KOCH, AUG. KOCH and CONRAD KUHN, on behalf of the cigar-makers of the City of New-York, for an increased duty on imported cigars. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homesteads for actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

As amended, it provides that from and after the passage of this act all the public lands in those States shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the act supplemental thereto, approved March 21, 1866; but with the restriction that no entry shall be made for more than a half-quarter section, or eighty acres, and in lieu of the sum of ten dollars an acre, five dollars shall be paid at the time of the issue of each patent, *provided* that no distinction or discrimination shall be made in the construction of this act on account of race or color; *provided further*, that no mineral lands shall be liable to entry or settlement under its provisions.

The bill was passed; yeas 112, nays 29.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd, Ingersoll, James, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McRuer, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, J. L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—112.

NAYS—Messrs. Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Driggs, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding (Ky.), Harris, Hogan, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kerr, Latham, LeBlond, Marshall, Nicholson, Randall (Penn.), Rogers, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Voorhees—29.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BLAINE in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation Bill.

A motion was made to strike out the appropriation of $28,000 for Commandant's quarters at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, hoped that the Navy-yard will not be rebuilt. Only one vessel had been built there, and that was a most complete failure, and finally it had to be brought to Washington to be patched up, costing one million of dollars. He did not want to see either this yard or the Norfolk yard rebuilt. There were other and better Navy-yards, where vessels could be built cheaper and better than in that latitude.

Mr. KASSON replied that this was not a question of rebuilding the Pensacola Navy-yard. Much of it was in operation. This was simply a question as to whether an appropriation shall be made to give the executive officers suitable quarters in which to reside.

The appropriation was stricken out.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered an amenmment to strike out the item of $109,618 for repairs of all kinds.

Mr. ROGERS (Dem.) would like to know the object of striking out all these appropriations, unless it was that this Navy-yard was located in a Southern State. There was no Navy-yard in the United States which required appropriations so much as the Pensacola. It was as necessary to have Navy-yards in the South as in the North, looking to the protection of the entire country in case we should hereafter be involved in foreign war. It was narrow-minded prejudice which would prevent legislation to protect the South from being overrun by a foreign enemy, because she has just emerged from the rebellion. MAXIMILIAN is about to give up his throne, and it is possible we may have a war with France or England. If this should ever unfortunately happen, we should be ready to meet the combined Powers of Europe. Therefore, he was in favor of putting the country in a complete condition to enforce the power.

Mr. THAYER said it was of the utmost consequence that we should preserve the Navy-yard at Pensacola. It was the point which defended the Gulf of Mexico, and to which ships must resort for repairs and supplies. It was a crazy kind of policy which would abandon the only Navy-yard in the Gulf which was capable of affording defence to the United States in that quarter.

Mr. INGERSOLL, in reply, said that in an economical point of view his amendment was not so foolish as the gentleman supposed. He was looking to strict economy, and whether involved in a war with England or France we have a sufficient force not only to guard our own territory, but to wipe out the combined navies of the world. We do not want navy-yards for wooden hulks, which are valuable only for store-ships. The material of which our ships are composed comes from Pennsylvania and other Northern States, where the iron is worked with facility.

Mr. DARLING regretted the feeling manifested with regard to this appropriation. He held to the maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war." It was a safe principle for our action independently of maintaining the naval establishment at Pensacola. What was said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THAYER) was very true, and while what was said by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. INGERSOLL) was also true, that no ships were necessary to be constructed at Pensacola, it was undoubtedly true that provision should be made at that point for the repair of our ships. He maintained that if we are to have a united country we should have naval establishments located at different points of the coast. The navy-yard at Pensacola was protected by Fort Pickens. A number of the buildings were injured or destroyed during the recent war, and therefore it was necessary that proper quarters should be furnished for officers. He repeated that it was necessary to have a navy-yard at Pensacola, that vessels may there be repaired, without being compelled to come north for that purpose, and thus be withdrawn from the gulf.

Mr. KELLY said they had no need for the construction and repair of vessels at Pensacola. It was not a fit place for a Navy-Yard. It should be a coaling and repairing station, and nothing more. We have no more a timber navy, depending on sail, but an iron navy, moving with steam-engines. The nation which has the amplest supply of iron will be the master of nations on the sea. It was more a matter of machine power and skill in working the metal, which was so amply supplied by the shops of the North.

Mr. BANKS said he would vote against this navy-yard, the House having refused to make the appropriation for the navy-yard, with regard to which he was a representative. He would vote against the Pensacola yard for the same reason that he voted against the Norfolk yard. He voted against those yards because the communities were in an unsettled condition, and in the event of having trouble with France or England it might be possible that these communities would be arraigned against us. He repeated he would vote against these yards until these communities were in a settled condition. As soon as this was accomplished, and he hoped it would be accomplished at the earliest moment, he would vote for navy-yards South as well as North; but he would not now vote money to go to the support of the political sentiments of these communities.

Mr. BLOW said that the original estimates for the Pensacola Yard were $442,000. The Committee in every case cut down the estimates, reducing them to $200,000; but the House had further cut them down to $37,000. The appropriations were absolutely necessary to sustain the yard, and it were better to strike out the appropriations altogether if the House had no confidence in the Department.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, said that during the late war this Government assumed a higher position among the nations of the earth as a naval Power. He desired to state that the amount expended in these four years was expended in providing vessels and ordnance suited to repel invasion and to put ourselves in a position to carry on a defensive war, and the results have been such as to raise the pride of every American citizen. They have commanded the respect and admiration of mankind everywhere, being the most gigantic achievements of any nation of the earth. If our territory were invaded to-day we are pretty well provided with vessels and ordnance to defend it. But we are not prepared to go to war on the ocean with any first-rate Power, because our attention has not been devoted to the subject. He made this statement as a reply to the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. INGERSOLL.) He said we were prepared to go to war with England and France on the sea. He was not willing to sit here and allow that statement to go out with his sanction, as silence on his part might imply. He desired to repeat we are not prepared for any such state of things, and any man who took such impression deceives himself. To-day, great as are the navies of France and England, they have Navy-yards, a single one of which is greater than all ours combined, and every hammer and anvil is ringing with the strokes of labor fabricating ships to defend France and England on the ocean in case of foreign war; and were members of the American Congress prepared to sit down supinely and take all the hazards which may result from the neglect of any preparation whatever? Were they prepared to say we will not maintain the limited establishment we have, and because rebels and traitors have destroyed our property at the Southern Navy-yards, we will let them stand as evidences of the power of the rebellion against the only free Republic on the face of the earth? There should be nothing sectional or local in the appropriations made for them; and he scorned the imputation that there is anywhere room for sectional jealousy in relation to the common country. They are the property of the East, West and Middle States, and, he trusted, of the Southern States, to whom they are all common property.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, did not give his assent to what the gentleman from Massachusetts had said concerning the condition of the navy. We have gone through the war with the Navy-yards we had, and with seven hundred vessels, six hundred of which have been discharged; and at the very heel of the rebellion, and when we want no further naval marine, the Committee on Naval Affairs come in and ask appropriations for millions, after this Committee had gone through this bill item by item, and stricken out between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. He protested in the name of the American people against these outrageous and extravagant appropriations of public money, and against such expenditures, without a complete and direct demand by the public interests. Take the Navy-yards at Charlestown and New-York. What reasons were there for appropriations for new works? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts appeal to the fears of the House when he stated what France and England might do? He scorned to be controlled by such considerations. He argued with his colleague, (Mr. INGERSOLL,) that we have a navy sufficient to meet the combined fleets of the world, and that we should not make unnecessary appropriations, especially when their constituents were ground down by oppressive taxation, and when we were almost on the eve of a financial panic, and yet the gentleman said we must vote these appropriations, referring to what France and England are doing as the basis of his argument. But the gentleman would not frighten this committee. He understood very well how agreeable it was to those Navy-yards to have such vast appropriations, and to have the disbursement of those various sums of money while their constituents footed the bill. As a representative of the people he protested against such expenditure. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this was not the time to rebuild the Navy-yards at Norfolk and Pensacola, the ruins of which were almost smoking to-day from the fire of the rebels. No one could tell when, if rebuilt, they would again be destroyed. He was willing to protect the public property there, but not to go further. If hereafter those States come back into the Union and prove their loyalty and are true to the flag, then the House could consider whether or not appropriations for these Navy-yards should be made.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, said that while the House yesterday struck out so many items of appropriation be retained silent, because he wanted to see what policy would be developed. But he had discovered nothing of that kind gentlemen had argued against appropriations for these navy-yards is if they were State institutions. They were no more local than forts for defence where our coasts is vulnerable. There was no argument against navy-yards that could not with equal propriety be directed against fortifications. Our ships were not in one part of the ocean more than another; whenever our commerce goes there must be our ships.

Mr. PIKE expressed his views on the subject. He was against rebuilding the Pensacola Navy-yard. He did not intend to be alarmed by the statement of the gentleman as to what France and England were doing.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating $20,000 for the preservation of the property of the United States at the Pensacola Navy-yard.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, providing that so much of the first section of the act of July, 1864, as appropriated $25,000 for bounties for the destruction of enemies' vessels, shall apply in all cases of destruction of vessels during the recent rebellion, and at the same rate. It was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that no money appropriated by this bill should be paid to those who had failed to take the prescribed oath of office.

The bill was then reported to the house, with various amendments, and without final action thereon it was laid aside until to-morrow.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. JENCKES, who reported the bill from the committee on that subject, having the floor, gave way to Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, who said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The member from Kentucky, (Mr. ROUSSEAU,) who used unparliamentary language in reference to myself, is, I observe, in his seat, and I embrace the first opportunity since the publication of his speech, to show him what my animus towards him was in the remarks I made; that I had no desire to do him injustice, or to impugn his honor. His own language in the *Globe* presents the question of fact, and I read it, viz.: "If you intend to arrest white people on *ex parte* statements of negroes, and hold them to suit your convenience for trial, and fine and imprison them, then I say that I oppose you; and if you should so arrest and punish me, I would tell you when you set me at liberty." Mr. GRINNELL remarked, here is the person to whom the member referred. I read from his answer to a question put by the Chairman of the Select Committee, viz.: "I refer to Col. MCCALEB as one of the men connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky; and he is the man whom I told that if he undertook to arrest me and my family, as others had been arrested and punished, I would kill him." I give the member the full benefit of an explanation of his declaration that he would kill a white officer, acting under oath and in the discharge of his duty. Is that a less unworthy act than to shoot an American citizen of African descent? That may not have been degrading to his State; and whether it was, as I said, language unbecoming an American officer is a question which I shall refer to the gallant soldiers of the State of Iowa who have fought, thank God, but upon one side. And whether it was language unbecoming an American officer I might refer to the code of honor of the first of American generals and the greatest of American captains, the Lieutenant-General of the United States. I have nothing more to add, only to repeat that my animus towad the gentleman was the kindliest. I criticised his language from a sense of duty, and have given his own language in justice to him; although he first used the inflammatory language toward me, which, as I said, I regarded as no offence.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—I ask the gentleman to read his own language in reference to what I said.

Mr. GRINNELL—I have it here and will read it, as follows: "This discussion is not promotive of the most commendable temper. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROUSSEAU) declared on Saturday, as I caught his language, that if he were arrested on the complaint of a negro and brought before one of the agents of this bureau, when he became free he would shoot him. Is that civilization? It is the spirit of barbarism that has too long dwelt in our land; the spirit of the infernal regions that brought on the rebellion. I further said in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. SMITH) I occupied the Speaker's chair when the gentleman's colleague was speaking, and I heard the words; but the gentleman has seen fit, like other gentlemen, to withhold his speech for revision, and I cannot therefore refer to it. I have no desire to do him the least injustice or impugn his honor.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—It was to that language that I objected when I rose to a personal explanation the day before yesterday. The House will see at a glance the difference between a gentleman saying he will protect his wife and children against the outrage of which I was speaking of when I alluded to that matter, and saying he would kill a person who should attempt to arrest him on the *ex parte* statement of a negro. And when I got up here the other day and said in my place that I used no such language I meant just what I said, and in that regard the speech as published has been changed in no line, word or letter from what it was reported by the reporters of the *Globe*, who took it down. The gentleman can have his own ideas as to what he would do if his wife and children were arrested in the evening, as was the case of which I was speaking, and ordered to be held by the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau until morning, to be tried at his convenience. The gentleman can have his own notions; I have mine; and I say here that a man who would allow such outrages to be committed as I indicated the other day would do what I would not do. Gentlemen undertook to correct me the other day, when I said these things were done while the Bureau was under the orders of Gen. FISK, and the agent there acted under his orders. Be that as it may, if any gentleman would allow his wife and children to be arrested and taken from him without law, and led away between two bayonets in the hands of negroes, and imprisoned during the night, to be tried at the convenience of the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, he is at perfect liberty to do so; but I would not submit to it. I would resist it, and if bloodshed come of it, let it come. I hold that the freedom and liberty I claim to enjoy is worthless, if my family and myself are to be taken away from my home under these circumstances. This explanation, however, is a very small matter, and I do not wish to have these personal explanations taking up the time of the House in this way. I believe there is not a man upon this floor who would not indorse the sentiments I have uttered, that under any circumstances he would stand by his wife and children. If the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GRINNELL) chooses to tell the House here to-day that he does not indorse that sentiment, then let him do so. I shall not envy his position. He may attempt a fling at Kentucky by talking about fighting on both sides sides of this question. Kentucky does not care what he may say, and I must say I do not care one cent about what he may say; but I will tell him one thing, that, whether on the Union or rebel side, he could not point to a Kentuckian who ever turned his back upon danger, or who has ever dishonored or disgraced himself by deserting or failing to defend the cause he espoused; and when that gentleman got up here the other day, and said that I degraded my State when I said I would defend my wife and children as well as myself from these outrages, he uttered what I then pronounced to be a slander, and what I now repeat to have been a slander. If I know myself, I know that I would do no act that would degrade either my friends, my family or myself, and the language he then used was unnecessary and uncalled for. It was uncourteous and unkind, and against the rules of this House as I understood them; and I did not know what else to do than to get up in my place here and pronounce it false and a vile slander upon me; and that I did think, and I think now, he should have done the same toward me if I had assailed him in like manner. And what I accord to other men I must and will claim for myself. I regret that it is necessary to make these explanations. The language I did utter the other day, however, justified me in what I said here. If the gentleman had properly quoted my remarks I should have said nothing, but that he did not do. If there is a reporter here who will say that I have not given the true version of my remarks, then I will admit that I am wrong. I hope to hear no more about the matter. It is not worthy the attention of this House. I think enough was said about it the other day; more than I want to hear again.

Mr. GRINNELL—I have discharged my duty. I have allowed the member to report himself, and he does not seem disposed to take advantage of his own wrong to retract his words. He throws himself back upon his style of dignity, and he has a perfect right to do so.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—I wish the gentleman would indicate what words he expects me to retract. I do not understand him.

Mr. GRINNELL—I have not asked the gentleman to retract anything. I simply wished to allow him an opportunity to explain himself—by his own speech to show what was the difference between his declaring and my statement of it. I thought that he said he would shoot a negro, while it appears by his speech that in these instances he said that he would shoot a white officer of the United States while on duty. That is all the explanation I wish to make, and I am willing to stand in his position. If the gentleman means to say that Kentucky is the only State where sons do not turn their backs in the day of danger, then I apprise him that there are other States in the Northwest whose sons I defend from cowardice. It is not for me to boast that I belong to the profession of gory Mars, I have not had much experience in fast running, but trust that I have a comfortable amount of that quality which means standing still and both awaiting and meeting the consequences of my acts and word at home and abroad.

Mr. ROUSSEAU—I cannot allow the gentleman to become defender of the troops from the Free States. I simply wish to say that I have made no reflection upon the soldiers of the various States. I have fought with them, Sir; and I only wish the gentleman from Iowa had been willing to be present to see the bravery and gallantry with which the troops from his own State deported themselves in time of battle. I have fought with these men and know them, and I would rather die than cast a reflection upon them.

Mr. MCKEE (of Kentucky) rising to an explanation, said that in the report telegraphed to the Associated Press, he was reported as saying that Kentucky was the most disloyal of all the rebel States. What he did say was that Kentucky had been one of the most disloyal States. He did not wish to withdraw that assertion. She has not only been one of the most disloyal States, but one of the most troublesome; and no State has more practically supported in her legislation the doctrine of secession than she has.

Mr. JENCKES made a brief speech in relation to the Bankrupt Bill by way of introduction, saying that it was the result of previous Committees of Congress and of the present one, who had considered the subject in the light of former experience in this and other countries. They had endeavored to provide for merchants and men of business—a case of debtor and creditor of equal and just principles, which should have practical operation in all parts of the country. The bill had been printed in large editions, and abstracts of it had been published in newspapers and legal periodicals. Every lawyer and man of business had had an opportunity of seeing its provisions. Many amendments had been suggested by practical men, and some of them adopted. Since the last Congress this bill had been under consideration in other countries. In the last Parliament of Great Britain, a select committee had the question of a revision of their system before them, and out of twenty-one propositions of amendment, eighteen were identical with those embodied in the bill of the last Congress. One criticism had frequently been made that this bill is too long and elaborate; but it should be remembered that it contains a code of positive law of debtor and creditor in every State, and is intended to be National in its character. Provision is made for a code of rules in every court. With the simple machinery of the bill, it is believed that the objections heretofore made will be entirely overcome. Every commercial nation has adopted a system of bankruptcy. The bill was framed so as to take affect on the business of the country as it now exists, and time is given for the formation and circulation of the rules, and for men to become acquainted with them. It is believed it will become a permanent system.

The bill was then considered by sections, Messrs. HALE, CONKLING and others participating in the proceedings.

Mr. ROGERS objected to one of the sections, saying the test oath therein required was odious, despotic and unjust, as it excluded a large number of persons from performing the duties of officers named in the bill—all who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion, whether as mere subordinate officers or those who were dragged into that service. It might be difficult to find anybody to take the oath, in order to carry on the necessary machinery. The test oath, he repeated, was unconstitutional. It was an infringement of the law by the strong arm of despotism, because these men disagreed with us on a political question and took up arms in their own defence. He wanted the restoration of harmony and good feeling. He did not want to see any more such laws passed after peace had been declared. The President had pardoned all except certain designated classes. That immaculate man was now endeavoring to restore the country to its former glory and grandeur.

Mr. ROGERS offered an amendment, that instead of the test oath the officers under the bill take an oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully perform the duties required according to law. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ROGERS, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, made further remarks on the subject.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, reminded the gentleman that the President had declared that he wanted treason to be declared a crime, and traitors to be punished, in order that treason might be made odious.

Mr. ROGERS said it would be difficult to find men in the South who could take the test oath, because nearly every individual had been engaged in the rebellion. He did not see how the bill could have a Federal feature if it were not executed in some parts of the country. A loyal citizen removing from the North to the South was as much entitled to the benefit of the law as those who reside in the North. The test oath was passed during the war and at a time when the public passions were inflamed, but as the conflict was now over it would be unjust to apply the test oath to a new kind of officers.

A number of the sections of the bill were read and considered.

Mr. STEVENS said he understood there were to be some interesting religious meetings (laughter) and parties, and in order that members might attend he moved the night sessions be postponed till next Tuesday. This was agreed to.

HARBORS ON LAKE ERIE.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbors of Lake Erie in the State of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce

The House then adjourned.

THE COLORED DELEGATION.

Reply to the Remarks Made to Them by President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The following is the published reply of the colored delegation to President JOHNSON, prepared after they had their interview with him yesterday:

MR. PRESIDENT: In consideration of a delicate sense of propriety, as well as your own repeated intimations of indisposition to discuss or listen to a reply to the views and opinions you were pleased to express to us in your elaborate speech to-day, the undersigned would respectfully take this method of replying thereto.

Believing, as we do, that the views and opinions expressed in that address are entirely unsound and prejudicial to the highest interests of our race, as well as of our country, we cannot do otherwise than expose the same, and, so far as may be in our power, arrest their dangerous influence.

It is not necessary at this time to call attention to more than two or three features of your remarkable address.

The first point to which we feel especially bound to take exception, is your attempt to found a policy opposed to our enfranchisement upon the alleged ground of an existing hostility on the part of the former slaves toward the poor white people of the South. We admit the existence of this hostility, and hold that it is entirely reciprocal. But you obviously commit an error by drawing an argument from an incident of a state of slavery, and making it a basis for a policy adapted to a state of freedom. The hostility between the whites and blacks of the South is easily explained. It has its root and sap in the relation of slavery, and was incited on both sides by the cunning of the slave-masters. Those masters secured their ascendancy over both the poor whites and the blacks by putting enmity between them. They divided both to conquer each. There was no earthly reason why the blacks should not hate and dread the poor whites when in a state of slavery, for it was from this class that their masters received their slave-catchers, slave-drivers and overseers. They were the men called in upon all occasions by the masters when any fiendish outrage was to be committed on the slave.

Now, Sir, you cannot but perceive that the cause of this hatred removed, the cause must be removed also. Slavery is abolished. The cause of antagonism is removed, and you must see that it is altogether illogical—"putting new wine into old bottles, mending new garments with old clothes" to legislate from slaveholding and slavedriving premises for a people whom you have repeatedly declared your purpose to maintain in freedom. Besides even if it were true, as you allege, that a hostility of the blacks toward the poor whites must necessarily be the same in a state of freedom as in a state of Slavery, in the name of Heaven, we reverently ask, how can you in view of your professed desire to promote the welfare of the black man, deprive him of all means of defence, and clothe him whom you regard as his enemy in the panoply of political power? Can it be that you would recommend a policy which would arm the strong and cast down the defenceless? Can you by any possibility of reasoning regard this as just, fair or wise?

Experience proves that those are oftenest abused who can be abused with the greatest impunity. Men are whipped oftenest who are whipped easiest. Peace between races is not to be secured by degrading one race and exalting another; by giving power to one race and withholding it from another; but by maintaining a state of equal justice between all parties. First pure—then peaceable.

On the colonization theory that you were pleased to broach, very much could be said. It is impossible to suppose, in view of the usefulness of the black man in time of peace as a laborer in the South, and in time of war as a soldier at the North, and the growing respect for his rights among the people, and his increasing adaptation to a high state of civilization in this, his native land, there can ever come a time when he can be removed from this country without a terrible shock to its prosperity and peace.

Beside the worst enemy of the nation could not cast upon its fair name a greater infamy than to suppose that negroes could be tolerated among them in a state of the most degrading Slavery and oppression, and must be cast away and driven into exile for no other cause than having been freed from their chains.

(Signed.) GEORGE T. DOWNING,
JOHN JONES,
WILLIAM WHIPPER,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS,
and others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.

RECIPROCITY.

The Canadians Happy Over Their Failure to Secure a New Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Montreal and Toronto papers express satisfaction that the Provincial delegates have not accepted the terms proposed for the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty. One paper (the *Globe*) says:

"One happy result of the course adopted by the United States will be the speedy confederation of the British American Provinces, the absolute necessity of which will be now apparent. With confederation will be carried the improvement of internal communications, throwing open lands to free settlement—the gradual reduction of the customs tariff—opening new markets—the vigorous prosecution of fishery and mineral enterprises—the opening up of the Northwest—the commencement of an enlarged system of emigration westward, and a revision of the system of banking and currency. The people of British America need not doubt that brighter prospects in the future are before them."

Union Triumph in Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 8.

The regular Union ticket was victorious here to-day at the city election by 52 majority. The contest was warm and drew out the largest vote ever before known in this city. Teams have been running and American flags flying during the day over Northern and Southern Union jubilants.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

A Bridge on the Newark and Bloomfield Road Gives Way.

One Passenger Killed and Eight or Ten Injured.

A smash-up resulting in the death of one passenger, and the injury of eight or ten others took place on the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad yesterday morning. As the train which leaves Montclair at 1:30 A. M., was approaching the Bloomfield station, a bridge over which it was going, suddenly gave way. The engine had passed over in safety but the tender and the first passenger-car following were badly broken up. The second car, which fortunately contained but few passengers, was thrown down the embankment a distance of ten or twelve feet and was completely wrecked, not a whole window and hardly a whole board being left in it. The smoking-car fell into the chasm made by the giving way of the bridge and was crushed into fragments.

The passenger-car, following the smoking-car, ran over the abutment of the bridge, and while one end rested upon the wreck of the smoking-car, the other end was elevated at such an angle as to cut off the forward end of the next car, which, together with the last car of the train, remained on the track.

The most serious injuries were sustained by the passengers in the smoking-car. MILTON HOLT, of Montclair, a young man, 22 years of age, was instantly killed. His remains were so mangled that they could not at first be recognized. They were only identified finally by papers found in his pocket, and it was noted as a curious incident that his watch was still going when it was removed from his body. JOSEPH A. DAVIS, Jr., also sustained serious injuries about his head and body, but had regained his consciousness at last accounts, and it is thought will recover. Mr. J. C. BRAUTIGAM, of the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & Co., Beekman-street, was also quite badly cut about his face and head. SAMUEL ARBUTHNOT, the conductor of the train, with Messrs. JOS. DOREMUS, ELISHA SMITH and J. C. ROBLEY, of Montclair: Mr. GRAHAM, an officer in one of the City banks, and OWEN CONLAN, the newsboy, as well as a number of others, sustained injuries more or less severe. There were a number of very narrow escapes. Mr. W. B. BRADBURY, of this City, had his hat taken off by the floor of the third car, as it crashed in the end of the one following, and Mr. JULIUS H. PRATT, who was also in the fourth car, was thrown a considerable distance, but was uninjured.

Drs. JOSEPH A. DAVIS and I. D. DODD, together with Dr. HOCKING, were promptly on hand, and rendered the sufferers all the assistance in their power.

The bridge, the giving way of which caused this disaster, was about twenty-five feet long, and the abutments were twelve or fifteen feet high. It was at first the general impression that the disaster was entirely attributable to the fact that the ends of the string pieces were badly rotted, and this belief was strengthened by the statement that the bridge had been formally reported unsafe during the last month. It was subsequently stated, however, that a rod connecting the train with one of the string pieces was found to have been broken in a place where it was impossible to discover the fault, and that the bridge was thus fatally weakened. It was further said that partial repairs had been made to the bridge during the last few weeks.

Universal surprise was expressed by those who witnessed the disaster, and saw the thorough wreck made of the train, that the passengers, who numbered fifty or sixty, should have escaped without more extensive injuries, distressing as those were which they actually sustained.

In justice to the Newark and Bloomfield Road it should be stated that this is the first disaster of any importance that has occurred upon it during the ten or twelve years that it has been running.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner SANDFORD arrived from Newark, and having empanneled a jury, visited with them the scene of the catastrophe and the body of Mr. HOLT, where it still lies, in one of the rooms at the railway depot; but, unable to ascertain all the facts connected with the case, the inquest was adjourned until 1 o'clock this P. M.

However painful it may be to record this loss of life and list of serious injuries, it would seem that the direct interposition of Providence alone has saved us the still more painful task of writing a list of casualties much more frightful in its character. At Montclair, on the day previous to the accident, there was a wedding, and in attendance at it a considerable number of the friends of the contracting pair, from Newark, Jersey City and New-York. Shortly after the ceremony the bride and groom left for this City, but, as is customary, the guests remained to enjoy themselves. Dancing was so prolonged that the tired young people, with a few exceptions, and amongst them the unfortunate MELVON HOLT, overslept themselves on the following (yesterday) morning, fortunately missing the train, on which, doubtless, had they gone, their lives would have sacrificed.

Mr. HOLT was a grandson of Mr. CALEB BALDWIN, well known in connection with the manufacture of cotton gins. He resided with Mr. H. W. PARKERS, who is his mother's second husband. He was universally esteemed, and his melancholy death affects the good people of Bloomfield and Mount Clair exceedingly, our reporter meeting no one who failed to say some kind thing about him or regret his loss. Mr. PARKERS, who is at Boston and has been telegraphed for, was much attached to his step-son, being left childless by the loss of his own son, whose shattered remains were brought home to him from Mississippi where he lost his life by the explosion of a steamship boiler.

The body of Mr. HOLT is in charge of Mr. BACHON and his son, the sextons of Mount Clair church, and will remain so till the conclusion of the inquest, after which it will be removed to Mr. PARKER'S residence at Mount Clair, and from thence on Saturday afternoon to the village church for interment.

The Case of School Commissioner Allen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to the Committee of the Board of Education " who had under consideration the contested election case of HORATIO P. ALLEN against JAMES B. BRADY," I hope you will permit me to say, that I am here your censure of that committee in today's TIMES, for not having reported a word "concerning the authors and perpetrators of the crime," and for not having "pushed their investigations to the point of exposing and bringing to punishment the forgers." is wholly undeserved by them.

This committee, on the contrary, are entitled to the highest commendation for the prompt, faithful and honorable manner in which they performed their duties. They thoroughly examined all the witnesses produced, and so far from the offence " being whitewashed " by them, as your remarks would seem to imply, it was promptly denounced in the most emphatic manner; and the Board of Education as promptly unanimously confirmed their report.

I deemed it the duty of the committee, merely to inquire and report as to whether I was duly elected to the office, and entitled to any seat, and having clearly shown that to be the fact, I there rested my case. I knew that there are Courts of criminal jurisdiction, whose especial duty it is to expose and bring "to punishment the forgers," and I preferred to do "one thing at a time," believing that course the best to be pursued in this matter. This is only "the beginning of the end."

In their report the committee say, " the committee do not deem it necessary to comment on the enormity of the offence committed—they think that the evidence speaks distinctly and sufficiently to the proper tribunals, and to the people of this city, to impress on their minds the importance of punishing the wrong-doers, and of constant vigilance, in order to maintain the sanctity of the ballot."

If these "proper tribunals" will do their duty as fully and fearless as this committee, and the Board of Education have done their, in this matter, every good citizen will be satisfied. H. P. ALLEN.

Feb. 8, 1866.

Complimentary Card.

STEAMER EUROPE, OFF CHERBOURG, Jan. 19.

We the undersigned, passengers by the General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamship *Europe*, on her voyage from New-York to Havre, on the 5th of January, desire to express to Capt. DUCHESNE, and through him to the officers and men under his command, our lively sentiment of obligation and gratitude for their vigilant and effective services during the passage that is now approaching its end. In addition we would acknowledge with gratitude that our satisfaction is complete with all the appointments of the Company's line, with the uniform courtesy and assiduous attention to the comfort and conveniencies of passengers which we have found upon this ship, and with the qualities of the ship herself, which while disabled in her machinery by accident, such as all are liable to and no one could foresee or prevent, has yet been able to make the voyage as speedily as is usual at this season of the year.

(Signed.) Ex-President Millard Fillmore, Daniel Brainard, M. D., Sheldon Leavitt, Max Erlebach Jules Hauel, L. Leberthon, Geo. W. Shepherd, Franz Moharty, E. L. Isham, S. F. Curtis, A. H. Shepard, F. Lavergne, E. Sombert, R. B. Jimins, A. Bidwell, F. Napoleon Say and others.

OUR WHARVES AND DOCKS.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Report of the Special Committee—Piers Supported on Iron Tabular Columns Recommended.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, to receive the report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the general subject of the improvement of piers, and also in reference to the sale or lease of piers to the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company. Mr. JONATHAN BRUNDAGE presided. There were only eight members present.

The Committee presented a very voluminous report through their Chairman, Mr GEO. W. BLUNT, of which the following are the most important points:

They are conscientiously convinced that the present wharf and dock contrivances surrounding our city are not only inconvenient and inadequate, but that they are a danger and a disgrace.

The present wooden piers, the only dock facilities we have, projecting from the shore into the water way, are mere primitive and temporary contrivances. They are utterly unconvenient—except in a few instances, where permission has been granted by our State Legislature to private individuals to erect weather sheds over them—and must remain so, because not only the law of the State forbids the erection of any buildings on them, but they are too weak to support any. The result therefore, is that the vast commerce of our city, consisting of more than three-fourths of the commerce of the whole country, is transacted upon weak, narrow and uncovered piers, which afford no protection to merchandise from sun, fire, frost, storm and theft. From this exposure there is absolutely no protection or escape, under the present system, and the inconveniences are greatly aggravated by the fact that all warehouses, public and private, for the storage of merchandise, are located at a distance from the shipping, and those all the inconvenience of the port is subjected to an unnecessary and expensive cartage, and in cases of goods in bonds designed for reshipment a double cartage. All the results of the decentralization of business, which follow from locating warehouses at a distance from the shipping, when our landing facilities are taken into account, are conspicuously seen here in respect to cartage, demurrage, breakage, insurance, brokerage, sale, delivery, customs, inspection, warehousing, shipment, bonding system, smuggling, plundering, and exposure to the weather.

The additional expenses and losses arising from these sources, by reason of the present system, constitute a heavy and serious charge upon the commerce of the country, which is borne by the consumer and producer.

Commercial convenience not only requires an utter change in our dock system, but it is imperatively demanded for the protection of the harbor and the health and adornment of the City.

The present piers projecting parallel to each other, at short intervals from the shores of our island, operate to arrest tidal damm, which obstruct the flow of the tides, and create still-water in the slips which they form, and which are the receptacles of the surface drainage and sewerage of the city. These feculent deposits, consisting of decayed animal and vegetable matter, including a percentage of the city and sewerage from the streets, which are thus emptied into the still-water of the slips, and there remain in enormous volume, filling them up and poisoning the atmosphere. Thus is our island girded literally with a belt of pestilence.

The penalty for the inconveniences, dangers and disgraces of the contrivances now in use, is a problem which has engaged the attention of the municipal, State and national authorities for many years, and many plans of dock structures have been from time to time proposed, but all have involved either the one or the other of the two general systems, viz.:

1. Inclosed, excavated basins, as at London, extending from the shore into the city; or,

2. Walls of masonry, or stone piers, extending from the shore into the water-way.

To basins there is the insuperable objection that the mere tongue of land upon which New-York is built will not admit of being cut up, and of the destruction of streets and avenues now found inadequate to the busy traffic and surrounding enterprises of the city, in order to make room for basins capacious enough to accommodate our shipping and commerce.

To the other plan of walls of masonry or stone piers, extending from the shore into the stream, there has been raised the objection that they would obstruct the flow of the tides, those giant scavengers, and thus make permanent the evils of the present system arising from the sewerage and other deposits between the slips, but with regard to this objection the Committee are not prepared to give an opinion.

Impressed with these views, we met for conference with the Committee of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and ascertained the nature of the application of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company, and the objects, purposes and nature of that Company.

The Company was incorporated by the Legislature last Winter, for the purpose of enabling it to construct and maintain iron piers and warehouses in combination, according to a plan devised by J. BURROWS HYDE, Esq., an engineer of this city.

Mr. HYDE'S plan consists in supporting the piers upon iron tubular columns, filled in with concrete or masonry to the bed of the stream, and upon the piers thus supported to erect iron warehouses.

The columns, varying from two and a quarter to six feet in diameter, and standing several feet apart, according to the depth of the bed of the stream and the weight each has to support, will permit a free flow of the tides around and between them.

This manner of erecting columns of masonry under water is familiar to all our engineers, and on account of its comparative cheapness, is in very general use in England. It is being successfully applied in the Harlem Bridge.

The warehouses to be erected upon the piers thus supported, are proposed to be five stories high, the first story to be uninclosed and to consist of the floor or top of the pier, which is to be provided with cartways, and to be used as a public wharf or pier for the discharge of such cargoes as are to to be taken away immediately, while the upper stories are to be inclosed and provided with hoistways, elevators, &c., where goods can be stored. Each of the warehouses is to be provided with steam engines with which to hoist merchandise directly from the vessel to either the open or inclosed stories of the warehouse, and which of itself also serve the purpose of a fire engine to protect the structure, the shipping in the harbor and the adjacent buildings. By means of this machinery and disposition of cargoes vessels can be discharged in much less time, and thus the heavy losses by demurrage now sustained greatly diminished.

These structures, thus combining a pier and warehouse, thereby bringing the storage and shipping close together, can be entered from the exterior street during business hours, and after that time can be closed up by gates, and our fortress now are, and placed in charge of watchmen, and thus effectually prevent pilfering by the thieves who now infest our open piers and wharves. They are also capable of the highest degree of architectural ornamentation, and if erected around the city would most certainly greatly adorn it.

If this plan of structures is practicable, that is, if it is founded on correct engineering principles—and we do not see why it is not—we are free to say that of all plans yet proposed for permanent and uniform structures, it is one of the best that can be adopted consistently with the preservation of the harbor, the health and adornment of the city, and the increasing necessities of commerce.

The report concludes as follows:

"The opportunity to begin the work is now afforded by means of the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company. The exercise of its powers are subject to a proper supervision, and its plan is pronounced by competent engineers, and believed by your Committee to be admirably calculated to answer the end in view.

With piers erected on pillars of iron and stone, and having on them iron warehouses of several stories high, the advantages they will afford to our largely increasing commerce are almost beyond calculation.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the commerce and healthfulness of the City, and the preservation of our harbor imperatively demand the establishment of a proper system of docks and structures.

Resolved, That our experience has shown that the City authorities have wholly failed to do their duty toward the City and its commercial interests in this particular, and that private enterprise and capital should be invited to provide the accommodations for commerce.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Committee, the plan of dock structures, proposed by the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company (it being the only one presented to us,) should be adopted as the beginning of a new, permanent and uniform system.

The report is signed by GEORGE W. BLUNT and J. S. SCHULTZ.

Mr. OPDYKE hoped the report would not be adopted. He objected to that portion of it which spoke of the ownership of the wharves and piers. It seemed to him monstrous to say that the City did not own the piers and wharves and the land on which they are erected. The ownership, moreover, was a question with which the Committee had nothing to do, and he hoped that that portion of the report would be stricken out.

Mr. BLUNT said the title of the State to the property was well settled. It was illustrated when the Legislature gave the ground for the erection of the addition to Washington Market, at a cost of $750,000.

Mr. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster, hoped the report would not be adopted. If it was, it might be considered as a precedent for the Legislature to give away other franchises including those of the railroads and ferries.

Mr. OPDYKE'S motion to strike out that portion of the report relating to the ownership of the piers and land was adopted. The further consideration of the report was then postponed, and the Chamber adjourned.

Month's Mind at St. Stephen's Church, in Memory of Rev. Dr. Cummings.

Yesterday morning a vast multitude of the admirers of the late Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS flocked to St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, to witness the imposing ceremonies in memory of the distinguished and lamented founder of that largest of our Roman Catholic churches. The interior of the edifice was heavily hung with black, and over the high altar, in white letters on a black background, was the scriptural legend, " Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord." The memorial *catafalque* stood at the head of the centre aisle, and bore the baret, stole and chasuable of the dead, with beautiful wreaths and a large cross of natural white roses. The altar and its immediate neighborhood were brilliantly illuminated by wax tapers and gas jets.

The Guard of Honor who officiated at the obsequies of Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, namely: Messrs. MCNULTY, NICHOLSON, LARRENS, GEORGE R. DOWNING, and others—took position near the *catafalco*, and a score of Roman Catholic clergymen, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Maloney, McLaughlin, Simon, Parsons, Neco, Orsemgo, Quinn, McGlyan, McSweeney, Conron, Boyce and Gambolier, ranged themselves in front of the altar, and at 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. BURTSALL, Master of Ceremonies, ushered in Rev. Father THOMAS FARRELL, of St. Joseph's Church, the celebrant, and Rev. Fathers WOODS and MCGLYNN, the Deacon and Sub-Deacon for the occasion.

CHERUBINI'S grand requiem mass was executed by a double quartette choir, under the direction of Professor Rudder, and the Organ Anthem, from Rossini's Stabat Mater, the requiem which Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS selected for his own obsequies was rendered by Signor ABBADIE and Mr. ——, and made a very fine subject of the dead was pronounced by Rev. Dr. MC GLYNN.

The late Dr. CUMMINGS, who was a great and good man, was one of the most popular of the Roman Catholic clergy of New-York. He was born in Washington City, in April, 1818, and after his mother, who spared nothing in the training of her boy, removed to this City, he was sent to the College at Nyack, and after a preparatory course he went thence to Rome, where, under the Propaganda, he graduated with the highest honors, and on his return to the land of his birth, he was stationed in 1847, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mulberry-street. After a time he erected a schoolhouse on Twenty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, and taught there until he had built St. Stephen's Church, of which he was pastor at the time of his death. As an accomplished linguist he drew about him many students and spread to the principles and usages of law.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Circuit Courts of Appeals shall, at the first session thereof respectively, adopt such rules as they may deem proper to regulate the time and manner of making such appeals, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which the same may be made. They may also establish such other rules as they may deem necessary for the regulation of the practice of their respective courts, and vary from time to time alter and revise the same.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the final judgment of a District Court in any criminal action may be reviewed by the proper Circuit Court of Appeals upon writ of error. Such writ may be allowed by any Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but such writ of error shall not operate as a stay of proceedings unless it is so ordered by the Judge who allowed the same.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That terms of said Circuit Court of Appeals shall be held in each Judicial Circuit on the first Tuesdays of April and October in each year, and at the following places: In the First Circuit, at the City of Boston; in the Second Circuit, in the City of New-York; in the Third Circuit, in the City of Philadelphia; in the Fourth circuit, in the City of Baltimore; in the Fifth Circuit, in the City of Savannah; in the Sixth Circuit, in the City of Louisville; in the Seventh Circuit, in the City of Columbus; in the Eighth Circuit, in the City of Chicago; in the Ninth Circuit, in the City of Saint Louis; and in the Tenth Circuit, in the City of San Francisco.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals upon questions of fact shall in all cases be final and conclusive; but a review upon the law may be had upon writ of error or appeal, in the manner now provided by law, to the Supreme Court of the United States, from every final judgment or decree rendered upon any decision of a court of appeals where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of one thousand dollars, or where the adjudication involves the construction upon the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty or revenue law of the United States, or where the court shall certify that the adjudication involves a legal question of sufficient importance to require that the final decision thereof should be made by the Supreme Court. Such writ of error or appeal shall be sued out or taken within one year after the entry of the judgment or decree sought to be reviewed. The Supreme Court may affirm or modify or reverse the judgment or decree brought before it for review, or may direct judgment or decree to be rendered, or such further proceedings be had as the justice of the case may require.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That Commissioners who have been appointed by any Circuit Court in the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, shall be deemed Commissioners for the District Courts of such district, and the several District Courts shall hereafter have the same powers to appoint and remove Commissioners as have heretofore been possessed and exercised by the Circuit Courts.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any Judge who shall, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, attend any Circuit Court of Appeals at any place other than his own residence, shall be allowed his reasonable expenses for travel and attendance, to be certified by the clerk and paid by the Marshal of the District in which such court shall be held, and allowed him in his accounts with the United States.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of said Courts of Appeals and the marshals attending the same shall be allowed the same compensation for their services, respectively, as are now allowed by law to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States and the marshal of the District of Columbia for similar services, and shall have the like remedies for collecting the same.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Held by Justice CLERKE, in the General Term room. Court opens at 10½ A. M. Short causes—Nos. 1016, 1001, 1313, 1220, 1711, 1120, 1035, 1717, 1774, 1473, 1495, 1468, 834, 1307, 829, 1551, 1710, 2057, 1738, 1987, 1901, 1800, 2014, 1389, 1128, 1715, 1905.

CIRCUIT.—*Part III.*—Held by Justice FOSTER, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 578, 433, 311, 821, 620, 153, 20, 656, 1079, 881, 896, 905, 675, 501, 407, 915, 776, 632, 472, 568.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 135, 159, 165, 169, 172, 174, 175, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 193, 194, 195.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MCCUNN. Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1795, 1475, 1636, 1637, 1640, 1643, 1811, 1831, 1839, 1769, 1573, 1869, 1871, 1873. *Part II.*—Held by Justice BARBOUR. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 1938, 2330, 1762, 2368, 1756, 1764, 2398, 2420, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1306, 1276, 1398, 1807, 405, 1317, 1328, 1069, 1305, 372, 928, 1332, 805, 1050, 1307. *Part II.*—Held by Judge CARDOZO.—Court opens 11 A. M.—Nos. 1146, 1385, 1384, 838, 1174, 1210, 1392, 264, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1112, 1275, 1372, 1316.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice INGRAHAM.—Nos. 5, 62, 88, 90, 100. The general call commences at No, 118.

LEGAL REFORM.

The Reorganization of the United States Judiciary.

The following is the text of Senator HARRIS' bill for the reorganization of the United States Judiciary:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, the Circuit Courts of the United States shall be abolished, and the several district courts of the United States shall, in addition to the authority and jurisdiction now vested in said courts, have original jurisdiction of all actions at law and suits in equity commenced or prosecuted by the United States or any alien or both committed for trial at the General Sessions, without bail. None of the stolen property was recovered, except a few forks dropped in the street, and it is supposed that there were other men engaged in the robbery, who succeeded in getting off with their plunder. The flames in the parlor were quickly extinguished, causing but slight damage. MOONEY is 17 and MORTON is 21 years of age, and both are natives of this City.

A SHOPLIFTER IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

EDWARD TODD, a clerk in the employ of WILLIAM KINNEY, at Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue, caused the arrest of CATHARINE GORMAN, by Officer JACKSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant stated that on the 7th inst. CATHARINE came into the store and asked to see some goods with a view to purchase. While handling the articles exhibited, she concealed sixty yards of gingham, fifty yards poplin and forty yards plaid poplin, valued in the aggregate at $35. The officer making the arrest stated that he found the stolen property in the possession of the prisoner. The accused was committed for trial without bail. CATHARINE is 30 years of age and a native of Ireland.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBERY IN A WATER-STREET DEN.

Officers HORBELT and MULLER, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested MARY MALONY and MARK DRISCOLL, living at 274 Water-street, on a charge of having stolen $150 in United States Treasury notes from JOHN BRANDON. It was stated by the complainant that the money had been taken from his pantaloons pocket by the female prisoner, and on going down stairs she was seen to give DRISCOLL a $50 bill. Both prisoners, on being arraigned, were committed for examination. DRISCOLL was charged with having stolen $10 from ANDREW H. PURDY, who went to DRISCOLL'S place to lodge for the night. Previous to retiring, the accused persuaded his lodger to leave his pocket-book with him for safe keeping. The next morning, on demanding its return, DRISCOLL coolly denied ever having had any money belonging to PURDY. Both PURDY and BRANDON were committed to the House of Detention for witnesses.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A NOVEL SWINDLE.

GREGOIRE W. KEMP, a German, was arrested yesterday by Officer POUSSON, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on complaint of CHARLES REUNER, residing at No. 214 Fifth-st. It appears from the statements of several witnesses that KEMP is in the constant habit of going about town with a subscription book, stating that he was an agent for the collection of funds for the establishment of an asylum for German orphan children. In this way he has obtained considerable money, in sums ranging from two cents up to as many dollars. It was during the examination that the accused would insert fictitious sums opposite subscribers' names, in order to make the totals more respectable. For instance if he received two cents, he would place another figure before the numerals, and thus read it 20. Justice SHANDLEY ordered KEMP to refund the moneys received from those who appeared against him, when some claimed the sums found in the book instead of the actual amount paid him. The prisoner was then committed for examination.

An Interesting Case of Counterfeiting—Government Detectives.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. *Nelson C. Stewart.*—This case, which has caused some excitement, owing to the apparent interest taken by Government detectives in behalf of the prisoner, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, after a three days' trial.

The prisoner was to have been defended by Judge Stewart, but as he was unable to attend, in consequence of his absence in Connecticut on the trial of the robbers of the Adams Express Company, the Court assigned Mr. Whiting to defend him. The Government was represented by Mr. Perry, Assistant District-Attorney, and Gen. Crooke.

The testimony was substantially as follows:

Percival O. Lowell, sworn: I reside at No. 197 East Green-place. I have lived in Brooklyn almost all my life; I have been married two or three years; I have known the defendant a little over two years; I have known Charles J. Roberts between six and seven years; I am a printer; Mr. Stewart employed me to print counterfeit notes for him a little over two years ago; it was a Friday when he first came to my house; he left word he would call on Saturday; he represented to me that he had some small pocket maps he wanted me to go and print; we walked out a ways together and made arrangements to meet him at Hoboken at the depot; I met him there on Monday morning; we took a stage and rode out a piece and came to a frame house, and he opened the front door with a key and we went in; I worked for him at Maspeth; I was sitting in Roberts' office, No. 62 Fulton-street, New-York, and Stewart came there and called him into the hall; Roberts came in and said he must have me go with him and print those notes; Stewart said yes, and they made arrangements to have me go; I went with him next morning; I met him at Williamsburgh, and we went to Maspeth, to a house there; he showed me two small plates; I did not pay much attention, but I saw they were long that day; the next day I met Stewart at New-York, and he gave me $5 to pay for a horse and wagon to get the press and other things, which I got and took to Roberts' house at Maspeth; Roberts helped me take them out of the wagon and put them up in the attic; the second day after Stewart came and brought ink and materials and paper; he gave me $25 that afternoon to get some things and take my wife out and board her there; we worked on these plates two days, making 50-cent stamps with the press; I printed the face and he the back; there was paper there, and Stewart a few days after brought a large roll; I worked about a month there—worked for between $15,000 and $20,000; Stewart came there several times and brought paper and ink; sometimes he took the currency away with him, and sometimes Roberts took it; I understood from them that they were in partnership; I was to have a cent for each impression; it was not decided which was to pay me; both of them paid me; Stewart paid me at one time $25; then Roberts paid me $15, and I had some money of each afterward; one press was at Mr. Stewart's; the other was at the house when I went there; when I stopped Stewart had not been to the house for several days; they had had words; each wanted to sell out to the other, but neither would pay the amount the other asked; then they made it up and went to work again; they moved the presses to the second story back room, and Roberts and I went to work there; Stewart came there two or three times that week and saw us at work; I saw Stewart take away this currency; we broke up in June or July, 1864. Stewart had taken away some currency, and two or three days after he came back and said he had destroyed it; it was not fit to sell; he took away one plate, (I think it was the face,) and said he would not have them working together again; he and Roberts had words; Roberts tried to make him bring the plate back; what commenced the difficulty was on account of Stewart's not making returns; after Stewart took the plate away, Robert i and I went into Connecticut, and I worked there with him altogether five weeks; I worked on two steel plates.

(The witness was here shown a steel plate, and identified it as the one he worked on, but could not identify another one which was shown.)

Cross-examined—I have been employed in the office of the Commercial Bank Note Company, and that he knew Lawrence and would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I have heard Mr. Gurvin, a detective, speak of his character, and Mr. Ormston, an engraver; I have been employed in the United States service and was dismissed.

Thomas G. Gurvin testified—My business is that of an officer of the Treasury Department; I have known Stewart about a year; I employed him partly for the government; I have known Lawrence for a year; Lawrence had ill-feeling against Stewart; he said Stewart had cheated him; he said he would have him sent to Sing Sing; Lawrence's general character is very bad; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I arrested Stewart once for counterfeiting myself; he was taken before a Magistrate and discharged.

Some other witnesses were called to impeach Lawrence, and several were called by the Government to sustain him.

The testimony was closed, and the case was summed up to the Jury by Mr. Whiting for the prisoner, and Mr. Perry for the Government.

The Jury were then charged by the Judge, and, after being out about five minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty.

A Large Verdict in a Libel Suit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—FEB. 8.

Before Justice Foster and a Jury.

Elias Hale vs. *George S. Page.*—This action was brought by plaintiff to recover the sum of $5,000 damages, which he alleged he had sustained by reason of the defendant having written and published a defamatory article, over his own signature, in the columns of two or three of the Philadelphia journals, in December, 1864, and January, 1865. The *Press* and the *North American & United States Gazette* were two of the papers in which it was printed. The following is a portion of the article complained of as libelous:

" We beg to inform our patronsin Philadelphia and vicinity that we have renewed the agency for the sale of our Patent Paraffine Varnish with Mr. Elias Hulburt & Co., for whom we bespeak a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to them. We take this opportunity of advising the trade and consumers that we have discharged our late agent, Elias Hale, he having been detected in imposing upon our trade a worthless imitation of our varnish; and we would caution our friends in this city against the attempts of this individual, and others equally unprincipled, who are striving to injure the valuable reputation of our Paraffine Varnish."

The case has been on trial for two or three days, and was concluded yesterday. The trial was quite fully reported in the TIMES of the 7th instant.

After the opening of the Court yesterday, the testimony being all in, the counsel for the respective parties summed up to the Jury. Mr. Justice FOSTER then delivered his charge. The following are the material points:

He said this was a very important libel suit; that the word "caution" in the article complained of, was very likely to attract attention; it occurs more than once in the article; it was worthy of remark that in one of the papers, the communication, for the publishing of which the action was brought, appeared in an editorial column, where any one who read the journal must necessarily see it. It was proved that the newspapers in question had a large circulation. The Judge then quoted portions of the article, and remarked that that portion which states, "We are having detected Mr. Hale in imposing upon our trade a worthless imitation of our varnish, have discharged him in consequence." This, he said, was a transposition of the words, but it was the legal meaning of them, and he was bound to instruct the Jury that these words were in and of themselves libelous; and so also of the words "we would caution our friends in this city against the attempts of this individual and others equally unprincipled," &c. The libel contained in these words was worth the highest and most serious consideration of the Jury. In the answer the defendant had set up matter in justification and also in mitigation of damages. But had the defendant given evidence which convinced the the Jury that the matter contained in the published article was true. He had alleged that it was true in his answer, and that answer was sworn to, but had he satisfactorily proved it on the trial? That question was for the Jury to determine. The phase "and others equally unprincipled," the Court said he would charge as a matter of law, was of itself libelous, that is, unless the defendant had proved the sentence true. The length and breadth of the article was that plaintiff had attempted to palm off on the public as being of the defendant's production, a spurious article of varnish, and that plaintiff was an unprincipled man. If defendant had not sufficiently justified the Jury that all these allegations as he published them were true, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The defendant had the "laboring oar," and if he has failed to prove what he set up in his answer it is his own fault. The defendant had set up the same facts in mitigation that he had in justification. If he had failed as to his proofs on the subject of mitigation it would go against him in aggravation of the damages to plaintiff's character.

The Court continued at some length to state the law to the jury as applicable to the facts of the case.

The Jury after a short absence returned a verdict of $8,000, on which the court granted an allowance of five per cent. equal to $350.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Gerard, Luther R. Marsh and J. FR. H. PRESCOTT; for defendants Messrs. Scott, Chapman and Hitchcock.

The Prussian Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The return made by the Marshal in reference to Noelte sets forth that the Sheriff still refused to allow the prisoner to be taken from his custody and brought before the Commissioner on an examination as to the criminality in the charges brought against him.

Mr. Lapaugh said that, as counsel for the Prussian Government, he had studiously avoided all action that might be construed to an appearance of conflicting between the authorities. He had deemed it his duty to address a note to the Sheriff in relation to the custody of the prisoner, in answer to which the Sheriff said he held the prisoner by virtue of a warrant which he was bound to respect. He (Mr. Lapaugh) had been informed that the prisoner was held by an order of arrest in civil proceedings, and that was the reason he had not been produced before the Commissioner. He did not believe in introducing in this case any extended observations, by which complications would necessarily ensue. He had already shown by the course which he had taken a few days since, that he desired to avoid any conflict between the United States and the State authorities, but that there was no alternative but to demand at all times that the prisoner be produced for examination. According to the Sheriff's letter, it might be proper to state, it appeared that he was perfectly responsible for the prisoner, and that this was the main ground on which to proceed. He could readily show collusion between the men and women interested in this case, and if collusion such as this were made to destroy the object of the treaty which had been made, then some other method must be adopted to have this prisoner produced for examination. It was simply his duty to the Government of Prussia to insist upon having the prisoner produced, and he therefore moved that the case stand over until March 1 next, so that at that time the prisoner might be brought up for examination. The Prussian Government demands that this man should be produced, and he therefore insisted on having the case adjourned to March 1 next, so that in the meantime he might consult with Baron Von Gerhault, the Prussian Minister at Washington, and obtain instructions from him.

Mr. Goepp, counsel for Meyer & Co., desired to be heard in opposition to the motion to have the prisoner taken from the custody of the Sheriff.

The Commissioner held that he could not hear any argument from counsel for the prisoner, unless the latter were present.

Mr. Goepp said the law required that where criminal process is issued against a party previously in arrest on civil process he no further executed than by lodging it with the jailer, whose duty it becomes, after the civil arrest is terminated, to bring him before a magistrate under the criminal process in the same manner as if no civil arrest had taken place.

The Commissioner then directed that the warrant be redelivered to the Marshal for execution, the case to be postponed until March 1, unless the prisoner be sooner produced.

Composition Deed—What are Confidential Debts?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Foster.

Smythe, Sprague & Cooper vs. *Graydon, McCreery & Co.*—This action was tried before the Justice, without a jury, and is brought to recover the sum of $5,000. The defence is a composition deed, wherein the plaintiffs agree to compromise the debt upon payment of fifty per cent. The clause in the deed is as follows: "It is provided, however, that if the said Graydon, McCreery & Co. shall find it necessary to make an assignment or other general disposition of their property, and shall secure the payment of said fifty per cent. of our debts, either by preference in such assignment of confidential debts, or by turning out property or collaterals to secure the same; and if, by such means, we shall eventually receive payment to extent of said fifty per cent., then such payment shall be in full discharge of our respective debts."

The defendants made an assignment, and preferred the plaintiffs; but the assignment has been attacked, and its validity is now in question in the Court of Appeals. It was shown that the assignees have on hand funds sufficient to pay fifty per cent. to all their preferred creditors; but it was claimed that the defendants must show that it was *secured* by the assignment, and that being in contravention *non constat*; but it might be set aside, and the plaintiffs lose their claim. Mr. Justice Sutherland held that the deed did not estop the plaintiffs from recovering, in the 29th Howard, p. 11, from a second trial upon the order of the General Term made in this case then before the Court. It appeared that Samuel Graydon, a brother of one of the members of the firm, was preferred as a confidential creditor for $36,000 upon notes of the defendants given to third parties which he had purchased in the market at a discount. The plaintiffs claim he was not a confidential creditor; that a confidential creditor is an indorser, or one from whom money is borrowed, and not one whom defendants may choose to make such. The defendants were engaged in the dry-goods trade in Broadway, in 1861, at the time of their failure, and upwards of $1,000,000 of their goods were due in the Southern States at the breaking out of the rebellion. The question of the validity of the composition deed is now in the Court of Appeals from the judgment reported in the 29th Howard, page 224, and involves about $300,000. It has been the subject of much litigation, and many of the commercial firms of this city are interested in it.

Mr. Justice FOSTER reserved his decision.

Timothy Cronin for Smythe, Sprague

soon be declared. The January earnings of nearly all the roads, New-York and Western, turn out much better than the croaking estimates early in the month. The two great lines of New-York, and also the Illinois Central, have made liberal gains on last season, while Michigan Southern and Rock Island, which were both consigned to ruin by some of our neighbors, because of the blue prospects for traffic, show but a moderate falling off in gross receipts, and both probably realized more net cash than in January last year, because of the more favorable season for running their trains through the month just closed.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Railways advanced quite rapidly, and the whole list was buoyant. Government 5-20s of 1862 were ⅛@¼ weaker, on some small parcels reported as sent back from London on speculation. They were all taken up at 103@102⅞, and closed at 102⅞ bid. The Foreign Exchanges were slightly better at the close of the day. Gold firm at 140⅛ ₩ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	94½	94½	Northwest	27	28½
U. S. 5-20s	103¼	102⅞	N. West Pref.	53¾	55½
U. S. 7.30s	99¾	99⅞	Rock Island	99½	100¼
N. Y. Central	87¾	88¾	Fort Wayne	91½	93½
Erie	78¾	79¼	Cumb'land Coal	44	44
Hudson	99¾	101	Quicksilver	41	41
Reading	98¾	100¼	Mariposa	11¼	11
Mich. Southern	68¾	69¾	Canton	48¾	49
Illinois Central	115	115	Ohio Certificates	24½	24½
Pittsburgh	79½	80¼	American Gold	139⅞	140⅛
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	107⅜	107½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110½	Hanover	106
Merchants'	110	Irving	108
America	136	Metropolitan	120
Phenix	96½	Market	110
North River	120	Shoe and Leather	102½
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Continental	97
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	St. Nicholas	99
State of New York	105	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	105	Atlantic	102
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	225	Park	140
American Exchange	114	Central National	108
Chatham	130	Fourth National	97½
Bank of Republic	109	Ninth National	106
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con	97	Gal. & Chic. Ext	87
Erie 1st M., '68	99½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92½	N. J. Central 1st M	99
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	98
Harlem 3ds, '68	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	81
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	110	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	91
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	45½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	88	Chic. & Alton S. F.	90
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Chic. & Al. 1st M	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	94	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Pac. R. P'aguar'd by Mo.	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	110	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	78
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	83
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	87		

The following is a statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad for January:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	5,670.93	for	$63,540 77
Acres interest fund lands sold	40	for	501 60
Acres free lands sold	526.28	for	6,473 12
Total sales during the month of January, 1866	6,237.21	for	$70,515 49
To which add town lot sales			580 00
Total of all			$71,095 49
Cash collected in January			$113,561 67

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$192,116 10
Receipts from freight	370,354 00
Receipts from mails	6,358 33
Receipts for rent of road	4,000 00
Receipts from other sources	10,000 00
Total receipts in month of January, 1866	$582,828 43
Total receipts in month of January, 1865	546,051 29
Increase	$36,777 14

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,072,918 05—including for Customs, $391,000; on account of Loan, $91,000; Coin certificates, $284,000. Payments, $326,827 82. Balance, $87,901,596 33.

Customs Estimates—Letter from the Revenue Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask the privilege of a brief explanation in reference to the under estimate of the customs revenue as given in the report of the Revenue Commission, which you have most courteously pointed out in your financial article of Feb. 2.

That the Revenue Commission has intentionally estimated the customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, at a less sum than what a legitimate inference from the present condition of affairs would seem to warrant, I freely admit; and a criticism to the same effect might also be justly made in respect to the Commission's estimate of the probable receipts from the excise or internal revenue for the same period. The estimates of the Commission for future revenue were based upon their own investigations and upon the reports of Government officials; and before being made public, were submitted for revision to some of the best authorities on these matters in the country. The results of these investigations indicated an aggregate revenue for the fiscal year 1867—assuming the continuance of the present condition of affairs and of the maintenance of the present law, and allowing also an average and moderate gain for the development of the South, the increasing wealth of the country, and an increased experience on the part of revenue officials—considerably in excess of $500,000,000. Such an estimate, although seemingly warranted by present circumstances, is so astounding and so contrary to the experience of all other nations, that the Commission have not felt willing to officially adopt it, and have accordingly preferred, even at the risk of the imputation of ignorance or carelessness, to present smaller estimates, such as they feel reasonably certain can in almost any event be depended on.

No one can devote any considerable time to the study of the resources of the country available for national revenue, or for the development of national wealth, but must feel startled at the magnitude of the figures arrived at, and naturally hesitate at accepting the result of his own conclusions, or of making the same public. As it is, the Commission feel that the moderate estimates presented by them are so large in the aggregate as to be received with reluctance by many, who have not given the subject especial attention; and doubt has even been expressed to the writer by members of Congress as to the ability of the Government, in a revenue point of view, to make the reductions in taxation which the Commission have recommended. Such reductions, however, the Commission are satisfied must be made, in order to secure that industrial prosperity which is necessary not only for the development of the country, but for the maintenance of such revenue receipts as shall be adequate for the necessities of the Government.

The Commission would also plead, as justification of any under-estimates of the national revenue presented by them, that the yet abnormal state of the currency and the business of the country renders the future most uncertain, and that it is safer to await the results of another year's financial experience, before venturing to positively decide as to what amount the government can derive from the various sources available to it for revenue. To reduce taxation is most easy and most agreeable; but to be obliged, through over-sanguine expectations and estimates, to reimpose burdens that have once been lifted from a willing public, would not only be most objectionable but possibly most difficult. At any rate the necessity for such legislation in the future should now be most carefully guarded against.

I am, yours, most respectfully,
DAVID A. WELLS,
Chairman Revenue Commission.

Sales of Real Estate, Feb. 8.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

(By order of the heirs of David Kimberly, deceased.)

2 lots south side 67th-st., 150 feet west 8th-av., 25x100 each	$3,450
2 lots adjoining, 25x100 each	3,050
2 lots south side 67th-st., 325 feet west 8th-av., 25x100 each	2,350
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,150
1 lot north side 66th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100	3,450
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	3,400
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	3,425
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	2,650
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,300
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,125
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,050
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	1,975
2 lots north side 65th-st., 200 feet west 8th-av., 25x100, each	2,875
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,200
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,500
1 lot southwest corner 11th-av. and 65th-st., 25x100	1,025
5 lots adjoining, on 11th-av., 25x100, each	830
3 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	420
1 lot northwest corner 11th-av. and 64th-st., 25x100	815
6 lots north side 64th-st., 100 feet west 11th-av., 25x100, each	375
7 lots south side 65th-st., 100 feet west 11th-av., 25x100, each	500
4 gore lots south side 65th-st., commencing at Hudson River Railroad, with water-right in front of same	5,900
4 gore lots north side 64th-st	5,900

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Estate of Lambert Suydam.

Store and lot No. 71 Maiden-lane	$19,200
House and lot No. 11 Laight-street	17,400
House and lot No. 9 Laight-street	12,500
House and lot No. 7 Laight-street	12,500
House and lot No. 13 St. John's-lane	7,000
House and lot No. 15 St. John's-lane	7,000
House and lot No. 1 York-street	11,500
House and lot No. 4 York-street	10,000
House and lot No. 3 York-street	9,800
House and lot No. 411 Broome-street	11,000
House and lot No. 413 Broome-street	11,000
House and lot No. 24 West Washington-place	11,000
House and lot No. 26 West Washington-place	11,200
Store and lot No. 94 Sixth-avenue	15,500
Store and lot Sixth-avenue	17,000
Store and lot Sixth-avenue	17,100
2 lots and buildings, Nos. 83 and 85 6th-av	24,000
2 lots and buildings, Nos. 87 and 89 6th-av	26,500
House and lot, No. 136 Waverley-place	10,900
2 houses and lots, Nos. 140 and 142 Waverley-place	15,900
House and lot No. 119½ Hammond-st	4,550
House and lot No. 121 Hammond-st	5,100
House and lot No. 123 Hammond-st	5,900
House and lot No. 125 Hammond-st	6,000
House and lot No. 279 Sixth-st	5,100
Lot and frame house n. e. corner 3d-av. and 86th-st	11,000
Lot east side 3d-av., adjoining above	4,600
Lot and frame house, east side 3d-av., adj. above	6,100
2 lots and frame house adjoining above, each	4,450
2 lots adjoining above, each	4,100
1 lot south east corner 3d-av. and 87th-st	6,800
1 lot north side 86th-st., 100 feet east 3d-av	3,050
3 lots north side 86th-st., adjoining above, each	2,800
4 lots north side 87th-st., 100 ft. east of 3d-av	1,600
House and lot No. 47 Railroad-av., Jersey City	4,400
Plot of ground and building No. 51 Railroad-av., and Nos. 204, 206 and 208 Grove-st., Jersey City	21,500

BY D. M. SEAMAN.

Brick house and lot south side of 48th-st., 125 feet west of 11th-av	3,600
Brick house and lot north side of 49th-st., 150 feet east of Avenue A	4,350
Lot on north side of 53d-st., 100 ft. west of 4th-av.	3,000
Brick house and lot on north side of Classon-av., 20 feet south of Hickory-st., Brooklyn	5,400
House and lot on south side of Union-place, 200 ft. west of Waverton-av., Yonkers	4,350

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 1,989 bbls. Flour, 231 bbls. and 2,240 bags Corn Meal, 330 bushels Wheat, 4,250 bushels Corn, 6,800 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 338 bushels Rye, 1,136 bbls. Pork, 532 pkgs. Cut Meats, 438 pkgs. Lard, 44 bbls. Beef and 329 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in fair demand at $7 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls are scarce and unsettled.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request and steady. We quote: Java at 27c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been received and offered more freely at a further slight reduction in prices; but the demand has been restricted, buyers anticipating a further material decline, in view of the very heavy and steadily accumulating supply available in this market, which stock is estimated at 240,000 bales, or equivalent to a currency value of about $48,000,000, at an average of $200 per bale. Middlings 46c.@47c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,740 bales. The receipts at this port have been 116,530 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 839,949 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 31½c.; Atlantic D, 28c.; Atlantic F, 26c.; Augusta 36 inch, 18½c.; Augusta 30 inch, 24. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 40c.; Bates B B, 37c.; Bay Mills, 40c.; Blackstone, 36c.; Columbian A, 27c.; Canoe, 19c. Prints—Merrimack W, 26c.; Merrimack D, 25c.; Sprague, 24c.; Pacific, 24c.; Dunnel, 22½c.; Allen, 21½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 28c.; Hartford, 24c. Brown Drills—Stark, 29c.; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c.; Bates, 28c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 55c.; Pemberton C, 32½c. Ticks—Pemberton A A, 58c.; Pemberton E, 37c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 40c.; Whittenden B B, 32½c. Denims—York, 52c.; Warren Brown, 38c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 30 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers's I X L in fair demand. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Chicago—Fair activity in Domestics. St. Louis—There was considerable done in the way of Prints and Bleached Goods yesterday, and prices came up to New-York quotations.

EGGS—The supply of eggs continues liberal, and prices are lower, with more inquiry for fresh State at the decline. We quote State and Jersey, at 33c.@34c.; ordinary Western, 30c.@31c.; Western, by express, 32c.@33c.; Canada, 31c.@32c.; Limed Eggs, 23c.@25c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and prices have favored sellers, especially on better grades, which have been less freely offered, and which have attracted more attention from home buyers. Sales since our last 11,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 95@$7 50; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 40, chiefly at $7 85@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 70 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 95	@$7 50
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 75	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 45	@12 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 50	@15 25

Southern Flour continues quiet but firm; sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 25 ₩ bbl. Rye is in demand, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 10@$4 25 for Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 40 for Fairfax, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 1,100 barrels.

FRUIT—In foreign, transactions have been restricted, and prices of most kinds have been depressed. Domestic Winter Apples of choice quality are firmly held, above our quotations, but poor and inferior are sold at buyers' rates. We quote: Apples, Fancy Western, $4 50@$5 50; Mixed Western, $3@$4; Common Western, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $10@$11; second grade, $5@$7 ₩ bbl. There is no change to note in the market for Dried Fruits. Apples are in more inquiry, but prices are unchanged. We quote: Dried Apples, New, 12c.@13c.; Old State, 8c.@10½c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@32c.; unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 45c.@50c.; Blackberries, 31c.@33c.; Raspberries, 45c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@36c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at drooping prices. The main inquiry has been for prime Spring, wanted by local millers. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels prime to choice Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 75@$1 77, chiefly at $1 75@$1 76, ₩ bushel. Corn is in very light demand, partly for export, at declining prices, particularly for other than strictly prime lots, which are neither abundant nor pressed on the market. Sales since our last 37,000 bushels, at 77c.@80c. for unsound, and 81c.@84c. for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, and 83c. for new Yellow ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, partly for export, including State, at 57c.@58c.; and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 51c.@53c.; old Western at 56½c.@57½c. from store; new Western at 42c.@47c.; Canada at 56c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been quiet but steady. Rye has been in demand; 14,000 bushels Western sold on private terms. A small lot of Barley Malt changed hands at $1 41 ₩ bushel. The heavy receipts of Beans the past week, and the desire of holders to sell has had the effect of reducing prices materially, and the market is dull and declining. We quote: New Marrows, $2 20@$2 50; New Kidneys, $2 40@$2 60; New Mediums, $1 60@$1 80; mixed lots, $1 50@$1 65. Peas—Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request and held firmly at 80c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, including last year's crop at 25c.@55c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and depressed. We quote: New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 18; Porto Rico at 38c.@75c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet to-day, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@97½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 50; Resin at $4 75@$15 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 87½@$4 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Crude Whale at $1 48@$1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 80@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 41@$1 42 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull, and down to 31c.@31½c. for Crude; 49c.@51c. for Refined in bond, and 68c.@70c. for do. free, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market for Potatoes is dull and unchanged. We quote: Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2 @$2 12; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $2@$3 50; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7; Onions, Red, $1 25@$1 50; Onions, White, $2@$2 50 ₩ bbl.; Cabbages, New, $6@$13 ₩ 100; Turnips, Russia, New, $1@$1 50; Marrow Squash, $3@$4 ₩ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ₩ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed Poultry is in better demand and prices are higher. Game is in full supply, with a dull market. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c.; Geese, 10c.@15c.; Ducks, 22c.@25c. ₩ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Fowls, 16c.@18c.; Chickens, 16c.@18c. ₩ lb. Geese, $3@$3 50; Ducks, $1 25@$1 50 ₩ pair; Partridges, ₩ pair, 75c.@$87c; Quails, ₩ dozen, $3 50@$3 75; Ducks, Mallard, 88c.@$1; Ducks, Teal, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas back, $2 50@$2 75; Prairie Chickens, 70c.@80c. ₩ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have been depressed. The speculative demand has been less animated, and some of the leading speculative holders have evinced more disposition to realize. Sales since our last 6,450 bbls., in lots, at $29 70@$29 87½ for new Mess, closing at $29 75 regular; $29 for one year old Mess; $23@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 50@$21 75 for new Prime ₩ bbl. Also, 5,750 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' option, at $29 62½@$30 12½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon is dull and heavy, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less request at 12½c.@12½c. for Western, and 13½c.@13½c. for City, ₩ lb. Lard is buoyant; sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c., and small lots at 18½c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet but steady at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef is unaltered. Beef Hams rule quiet at $41@$42 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand at 28c.@38c. for poor to prime, 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in active request at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, review thus:

The long period of depression in the market for Butter has passed, and with comparatively lower prices, a steady and healthy trade has resulted during the past week. The total receipts of Butter for the week closing this day is 8,820 packages, which is a heavy falling off in quantity, and has had the effect of causing additional firmness in prices, with more inquiry for fine goods. The total amount of Butter for foreign export during the week is 104,233 pounds. The demand for Eastern and Southern trade continues fair, and is a steady drain on the market, while the demand for local trade and consumption shows considerable activity. The result of the season's butter trade now depends entirely on the amount of stock held in the dairy districts of this State, and computations of quantities are so varied and contradictory, that the question will have to find its own solution in the amount of actual receipts, as almost every other source of information on this point has been found unworthy of credence. Considerable quantities of Western Butter have yet to come forward, but the qualities are known to be inferior, and can have but little bearing on the value of fine or good State Butter. Roll Butter continues in fair receipt, and is in moderate demand. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—Fresh pails, ₩ lb	45	@48
Pennsylvania and Jersey—Fresh pails, ₩ lb	38	@43
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality	36	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra	37	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—Welsh tubs—good to fine	30	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welsh tubs—extra	37	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—Firkins—good to fine	30	@37
Ordinary State—Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	25	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—choice, good to fine	29	@32
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good	25	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb	23	@28
Common Western—firkins, ₩ lb	20	@25
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₩ lb	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₩ lb	30	@31
Roll Butter—extra in cloths, ₩ lb	31	@33

The activity in the market for cheese, noted in our last report, has continued throughout the past week, and we note a further average advance in prices of one cent per pound. The market is well cleared of stock, and the amount of cheese now in the country being in small compass, there is no doubt of fully sustaining present quotations. The market closes with great firmness and with upward tendency. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	19½	@20½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	18½	@19
Farm Dairies—first quality	18	@20
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@16

SUGARS—Are held with increasing firmness, but are not very active, to-day. Sales since our last, 265 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 11c.@12¼c.; and 120 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand. We quote: 16c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 21,000 lbs. at 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 87,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 23,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Was wholly neglected to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sailing vessel and ⅝d. by steamer ₩ lb; and 14,000 bushels Corn at 5¼d. ₩ bushel. For other ports, nothing new.

PERSONAL.

C. L. M.'S LETTER MISCARRIED, AND at last fell into wrong hands, caused great uneasiness and will defeat some plans for a time. He had better not write again till he hears. His friend will be faithful and communicate when advisable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, jellies and pastries; is an excellent baker; has 8 years' reference. Also, by an English girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call (for both) for two days, at No. 130 Clinton-place, Room No. 19, rear building.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant from its birth; kind to children; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of city references given. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in rear, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress, or to wait on a lady and sew; city reference. Apply at No. 159 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 146 East 21st-st.

A YOUNG GIRL HAVING ONE OF Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines wishes to get some family sewing to do at her own house. Call at No. 255 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, where an assistant is kept. Address J. H., No. 45 3d-av.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to take charge of a farm or to make himself generally useful; 15 years' experience; wife and two small children; they will be no incumbrance; first-class reference given. Call at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as light porter in a wholesale or retail house; is not afraid of work; the best of reference from present employer. Call or address W. S. WARREN, for one week, at J. D. West & Co.'s, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE AND INtelligent man, a situation as assistant book-keeper, clerk, salesman, bank messenger or porter; is a good accountant; able and willing to work; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable married man; Protestant, with wife and one child; is fully capable of managing a gentleman's place; can refer to present employer. Address J. R., at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A practical workingman; understands the raising of all kinds of crops and stock; wife a first-class dairywoman; no incumbrance. Address D. ATCHISON, New-Dorp, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, a German Protestant; well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character and ability. Address GARDENER, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married man, who understands his business in all its branches. Those who have glass, and require the services of a competent gardener, may address, until 1st of March, J. C., West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, sober and honest, who can give the best city reference, a good situation. Apply to or address J. R., at P. Trainor's, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; perfectly understands his business; would assist in the garden; best of reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH EXPERIENCED PERFUMER desires an engagement here or out West; understands the French infleurage system to perfection; first-class reference. Address LA GRASSE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS WANTED—To solicit advertisements for Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City and Brooklyn, which shows every house, street, number and owner's name engraved plainly upon each house, in the highest style of the art. A real panoramic view of New-York City and Brooklyn, made from actual surveys, at a cost of $100,000 and three years' time. A map which every citizen of New-York will take a pride in circulating far and wide. Good canvassers, male or female, can earn $20 a day commission. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "The Great Labor Saver," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very saleable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4,761 Chicago, Ill.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS WANTED to sell the Improved Elliptic Sewing-machine; none but men of capital and business enterprise need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered. Apply to A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPEtent, reliable, and of good taste, to take entire charge of the Men's Furnishing Department, in a large retail clothing-house. Address, with reference Post-Office Box No. 167.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent compositor, accustomed to book and pamphlet reading, must be willing to assist in making up, working at case, &c. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Building.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WELL recommended, as nurse; capable of taking full charge of an infant. Address Box No. 3,538 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK; must be a thorough accountant, a good penman and a good business man; best references required. Address, with qualifications, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to cook, wash and iron; German preferred. Apply at No. 247 West 36th-st., after 10 A. M.

BALLET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS DANSEUSES wanted. Apply immediately at F. RULLMAN'S Agency, No. 63 East 14th-st., corner 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER COLLARS.

METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY

WORKS,

NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department gratefully acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars donation from the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, per J. C. Mills, Esq., Secretary.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1866.

THE EUREKA COFFEE POT, WHICH does its work in the most perfect manner, saving all the aroma and flavor of both tea and coffee, producing a delicious beverage and effecting a great economy. Dealers supplied by Messrs. LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, No. 31 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 635 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

1¼ HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY RAIL.

Comprising mansion farm-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., with 140 acres of tillable land, (60 acres meadow land,) and a large variety of young and choice fruit trees. The whole premises are in perfect order and will be sold at a bargain.

Also, A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, with 10 to 25 acres, as the party may require; location very desirable for persons doing business in New-York.

Apply to R. O. BACON, at the Hope Express Company, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.

For maps and full particulars as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

On Dey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., five-story brown-stone store	$45,000.
ALSO,	
On Vesey-st., five-story brick store	$45,000.
ALSO,	
On Washington-st., five-story brick store	$45,000.
ALSO,	
An elegant house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or to let, furnished or unfurnished	
ALSO,	
25 lots on 106th and 107th sts. and 10th-av	$3,500.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av., near 32d-street, first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood; is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures, mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 98 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE TO AVOID crowded cars and dirty streets the following choice property, situated in the most desirable part of Staten Island, and within (45) forty-five minutes of Wall-st.: A small brick villa, in perfect order, with garden, fruit, coach-house, &c., and 5 acres of ground; price $16,000. A handsome frame villa, twelve rooms, with one acre of ground tastefully laid out, and furnished—$16,500. A large mansion, with five or eight acres of ground, all necessary outbuildings, including bath-house; price, with five acres, $30,000; with eight acres, $40,000. For further particulars address WM. JEFFREY, No. 88 Beaver-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,676 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FURNISHED.—First-class, three-story, brick, high basement and sub-cellar; all modern improvements; equidistant between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; 15 minutes' time from Broadway; on one of the most delightful corners in that charming neighborhood; mirrors made to fit the parlors; with or without furniture, &c.; paintings and statuary selected with great care in Italy; stable, horses and carriages; family going to Europe; terms liberal. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office, New-York, appointing an interview.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. This house is 26 feet 6 inches by 70 feet, the lot being 150 feet deep, with store in the rear, on Furman-st.; is furnished with all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, water, a large sub-cellar, laundry, &c.—and commands a magnificent view of the river and harbor. For terms and permits to view the house, apply to

GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 14 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE, near Portchester depot, the former residence of the late E. J. Swords, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country for more than 20 miles. The house is large and in complete order; outbuildings are of recent construction with every convenience. The grounds contain over 8 acres and are finely improved; fruit trees of choice varieties and shade trees of large growth. The whole property in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE, with stock and implements if desired; 140 acres excellent land, sold together or divided; large double house, with 14 rooms and all necessary out-buildings. Location cannot be surpassed for health and beauty of scenery; convenient to churches, schools and depot; 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

GEO. S. COMSTOCK,
No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND LOTS for sale at about one-third of New-York prices. A three-story brick dwelling, 20x36 feet, three parlors deep, $7,000; frame house on a corner, and two lots, $7,000; three three-story dwellings, all modern improvements, 20x36 feet, $5,500 each; three three-story frame houses, 16.8x36 feet, $3,500 each.

S. COCKCROFT,
No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 33D-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a superior modern-built three-story and basement, high-stoop brick-house, containing sixteen rooms; marble mantels, gas, croton, back stairway, &c.; will be sold with or without the lot adjoining, which is laid out as a garden and grapery; both lots are full size. Apply to GEO. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row, City Hall-square.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, BATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale, from 30 to 67¼ acres, two miles east of Peekskill. House containing 18 rooms and 12 pantries. Large carriage-house, stables and barn in good order; four orchards and two springs of water. Also, villa site, bounding chard and two springs of water. Also, villa site, bound front of Hudson River. Address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale—Consisting of a handsome modern-built house, containing all the modern improvements; suitable alike for Winter or Summer occupancy; ten acres of land and all necessary outbuildings; location within 12 miles from the City Hall by two lines of railroad. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 1,477 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST elegant, extensive and costly residences in the city; location in the upper part of the city, near 5th-av., with several lots of ground; will be sold or rented with the furniture. Rent $14,000 per annum. Price $110,000 without furniture. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT $26,000, FOR THIS WEEK only, four of those beautiful four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on the south side of 49th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., 21x8 front and rear, 53 feet deep; lot half the block. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Possession on the 1st of March.

MACFARLANE & WELLS, REAL ESTATE Agents, Yonkers, offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class residences. They have also a number of desirable furnished houses to let. Property owners having houses, stores and lots to let, are invited to register them on our books.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK store and dwelling-house, No. 43 Macdougal-st., corner of King, with large vaults, sub-cellar and being one of the best grocery stands in the city. Apply at No. 102 Broadway, from 11 to 3 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

YONKERS COUNTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Good house, 16 rooms, barn, carriage-house, &c., with 6 acres, fine orchard, and abundance of fruit; good view of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed—on North Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of DE VOE BROTHERS, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground containing five full lots, on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.; also two lots on Van Buren-st. and two on Green-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs. The above will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 8 Burling-slip.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—$3,500, $3,800.—Two gothic frame houses, Nos. 224 and 230 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Three stories, filled with brick, water, gas, &c.; convenient to all ferries. Apply to H. THOMAS, 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, No. 147 4th-st., near Washington-square; three rooms deep to second story; price low and terms easy. Apply to MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON CLINTON-AV.—A LARGE new house, containing every improvement, built by days' work for the present owner, and eight lots of ground; in the best location on the street. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

$15,500.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house and lot No. 267 West 34th-st. For particulars and permit, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HEIGHTS, an elegant brown-stone house, with the complete and costly furniture. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT Stamford, Rye, Mamaroneck, Yonkers, Irvington, Huntington, Rahway, for sale or exchange for city property. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots running from 89th to 90th sts.; also seven lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE—32D-ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS., FOUR-st. h. s. b. s.; No. 187 East 30th-st., 3-st. h. s. b. s. furnished; 52d-st., 1st-av., 3-st., h. s. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 30th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts., opposite the Park. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, THE first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 149 East 15th-st.; house 22.1x60; lot 22.1x128.3; price $28,000. Apply at No. 353 Broadway, Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN LOTS AND CASH TO EXCHANGE for city or country property not too heavily mortgaged. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 330 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 261 South-st., (next South corner of Catharine-st.) Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase can, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the outside of the enclosing such offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1866.

SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT WESTchester, N. Y., belonging to the estate of Thomas Timpson, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Westchester, on the road to Eastchester, and two miles from Williamsbridge Railroad station, and 12 miles from City Hall, New-York; consisting of 40 acres of upland and 18 acres of salt meadow. There are on the premises a large number of fruit and shade trees. Also, on the road to Williamsbridge, at the corner of Sawmill-lane, 16½ acres of woodland. For maps, terms, &c., apply to GEO. TIMPSON, Executor, No. 75 West 12th-st., N. Y., or to JAMES T. ADEE, near Williamsbridge, Westchester.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE in Jersey City, within 8 minutes' walk of the ferry. A very pretty three-story English basement house, in complete order; all the modern improvements; hot and cold water on every floor, bath, 2 water-closets, McKenzie range, both heating and cooking, good yard, and excellent neighborhood. The furniture is all new, and in complete order from top to bottom. For further particulars and permit to see house, apply to CHARLES B. SMITH, No. 9 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF CAPT. S. H. Ackerman, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with 6 acres of finely-improved land. The house is in perfect order, handsomely situated and finely shaded; large garden and fruits of all varieties; carriage-house, stable and henery nearly new. The carriages, sleighs, robes, harness, cows, horse, &c., with part of the furniture and carpets, will be sold with the property. Apply to

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BUILDING site on Nassau-st., near Washington-st., 76 ft. frontage by 119 ft. in depth, suitable for first-class dwellings or a public building. Also, an excellent frame house adjoining, on the corner of Nassau and Adams-sts. Also, two frame houses adjoining on Adams-st. Will be sold together or separate, at a very moderate price. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 897 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—DWELLING-HOUSE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—A new, convenient and pleasant frame house, two stories and attic, kitchen addition and cellar, seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 50 feet front by 170 feet deep, running from Magnolia-st. to the railroad, will be sold by the builder at a bargain. Apply to C. H. VOORHEES, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SEVERAL FIRST-class houses, farms and lots from 1 to 20 acres, a great variety of building sites, beautifully situated, for sale; also houses to rent; new, tasteful and convenient residences erected immediately on application, with security of disposal. For business circular and other information apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, (office near depot,) Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A genteel two and a half story dwelling at Jamaica, L. I., with 5¼ acres, in a very pleasant location, two minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars and photograph of buildings, of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, E. WESLEY & CO., No. 59 4th-av., N. Y., and GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 75 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A short distance from the depot, a new, modern house, built by days' work, containing 14 rooms, with nearly two acres of land; said house is situated on an eminence and commands a fine view of the harbor and Long Island Sound. Inquire at the depot at Greenwich, or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE-BUILT house, twelve rooms, two-story and attic, with two full lots, grapevine, &c.; house built in best style for the residence of a gentleman now deceased, situated on De Kalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins avs.—the most fashionable neighborhood in East Brooklyn; about fifteen minutes from the ferry. Inquire for Mrs. TIBBALS.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THREE COMfortable residences, built for the subscriber and a friend by days' work; modern improvements, slate roofs, &c.; near Valley Depot and churches. For particulars, plans, &c., apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house, (brown-stone,) basement and sub-cellar, on Hicks-st., between Harrison and Degraw-sts. It is divided into two houses, one containing seven and the other nine rooms; gas, furnace, water, &c. Apply to A. EDWARDS, corner of Van Brunt and Sedgwick-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT, CITY Railroad Bonds and Stocks, viz.: 3d-av., 42d-st., Grand-st. Ferry, Broadway, and 7th-av., Dry Dock and East Broadway, and Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry.

Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., A DEsirable first-class residence, three minutes' walk from the depot, about twenty acres of ground; all modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., all suitable outbuildings, including gardener's house.

Apply to I. BUCKINGHAM, No. 17 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT house, four-stories, high-stoop, brown-stone, on easy terms, with furniture if desired. It is situated on 38th-st., Murray Hill, New-York. Address J. A. B., Box No. 169 New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL SIZE THREE-STORY brick house, with all modern improvements; hot and cold water to third story; gas, water-closet, &c., in South Brooklyn. Address F., Box No. 2,295 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN brown-stone houses in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; these houses were built in the best manner, by day's work. Price $11,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 by half the block; furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale, No. 43 West Broadway; best location in the city. Terms easy. For particulars apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FIRST-class, in Llewellyn Park. For full particulars see the *Independent* for this week and next; or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN 19TH-ST., near 4th-av., for sale for $40,000; house first-class, brown-stone, full size. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country residence in Queens County, situated in Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAMO, No. 249 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar, frame house, with modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, 119th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs.

$2,000.—FOR SALE TWO THREE-STORY brick houses in Williamsburgh; $1,000 to $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Arion-Piano Co.'s store, No. 420 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story, brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN—THE BROWN-stone house No. 374 Henry-st., high-stoop, and having all conveniences. Must be sold in a month. Possession 1st May. Apply at No. 35 Chambers-st., New-York.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 35th and 36th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

PETROLEUM.—FOR SALE—460 ACRES OF excellent oil land, on the South Sandy, Venango Co., Penn.; also 25 acres in Crawford Co., Penn. Inquire at office of J. A. GILBERT, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 19.

$6,500 FOR SALE—A CHELSEA COTtage, two stories and basement, No. 272 West 20th-st. Apply to J. R. GARY, No. 88 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 140 West 39th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 538 Broadway, of GEO. W. FARNHAM.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—FLOUR and feed mills for sale, centrally located on the East River. Apply at No. 34 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE, THE VERY DEsirable four-story brown-stone house No. 65 East 37th-st., 25x60, on full lot, well built, in good order, and with all improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or THEODORE CRANE, No. 28 East 37th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY BENEDICT & CO. No. 32 Pine-st.:

West 40th-st., three-story brick	$10,000
East 27th-st., four-story brown-stone Eng. basem't.	28,000
East 21st-st., four-story Eng. basem't brown-stone.	25,000
West 36th-st., four-story brown-stone Eng. basem't.	27,000
West 18th-st., three-story brown-stone brick	9,000
West 29th-st., three-story brick, lot 100x100	40,000
East 37th-st., two-story brick high-stoop	8,500
No. 56 Leonard-st., five-story and basement	45,000

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late E. Bowen Graves, situate at Morristown, N. J., about 1¼ miles from Morristown depot; the house is elegant and spacious, containing 12 bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-room and billiard-room, with every convenience and luxury for a large family; an unfailing supply of the finest water is carried, hot and cold, throughout the house; the grounds, graperies, green-house, farm-house and outhouses are in excellent order, and the whole place, containing about 75 acres, is under the highest state of cultivation, with every variety of the finest fruits; it is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars, apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or on the premises.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia front-brick dwelling, on the northeast corner of Hall and Lefferts sts.; house 22.11x42, contains 12 rooms; has all the improvements, bath, gas and gas-fixtures, speaking-tubes, marble mantels, heater in cellar, stationary wash-tubs, vestibule doors, connected with sewer; neighborhood first-class. This property will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

STOCK FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for good city property. It must contain at least 300 acres of good grazing and meadow land, be situated within two miles of a railroad depot either in Orange or Dutchess Counties, and have on it a good residence, farmer's house, and large and complete outbuildings; it must be well watered and in every respect calculated for a regular stock farm. Apply to WM. H. MILLER, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22.

SUMMER HOTEL FOR SALE—IN WESTchester Co., about 50 miles from New-York. This property consists of 22¼ acres of land, part grove, located upon the shores of a beautiful lake. The buildings are 60 feet above the lake, and consist of a three-story and attic and basement house, nearly new, with three-story extension, containing 40 rooms; good barn, with ample stabling; ice-house filled. Particulars of ROBERT MACLAY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE LARGE, commodious, elegantly-finished house No. 368 Henry-st., near Union; four-story and basement; 38x46 feet, with all modern improvements; 2 bath tubs, 2 water closets, furnaces, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, &c.; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, for the residence of a former wealthy owner; will be sold low—terms easy. Apply to H. A. SPAFFORD, No. 65 Wall-st., from 1½ to 2½ P. M., or to B. F. BASSETT, No. 368 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—ONE OF the most desirable places in South Orange, near Valley Station, containing between three and four acres of ground, dwelling-house, barn and other necessary outbuildings. The grounds are highly improved, and contain choice fruits in variety; also, a beautiful grove of oak and chestnut trees, making a fine play-ground for children. Address R. W., Box 179 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—EIGHT FULL LOTS, 2 ON 79TH (wide st.,) 2 on 78th, 2 on 78th and 2 on 77th, on the line of Lexington-av., which makes 4 corners, 4 at $9,000, 4 at $8,000; 150 lots in Harlem; some nice corners; also, brown-stone, brick and frame houses; immediate possession. A fine brown-stone, $10,500; one $10,000. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. Apply to M. E. CRASTO, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, 117th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins. Also, to let, a furnished brown-stone house in First-place, at $150 per month. Also, for sale, a large first-class dwelling in West 22d-st., New-York. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st. New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL TO RENT—AT OSwego, N. Y.; with or without the bulk of hotel furniture; rent from $1,500 to $1,800 per year; possession given April 1, 1866. A newly-discovered and popular mineral spring is within 600 feet of the hotel. Apply to M. PARDEE, at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 16th to 21st February, evenings, and before or after that at Oswego.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, PLEASANTLY located about two miles from Factoryville Landing, Staten Island; find double dwelling, replete with modern improvements, partially furnished; good outhouses, horses, carriage, cow, &c.; choice fruit and shade trees, 15 acres superior land under cultivation; sold on account of the owner going to Europe; terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

$1,200.—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-class and stylish residence, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; 1½ acre choice garden, fruit, shade, &c., finely located near the park; also farms and residences; all sizes and localities, $3,000 to $50,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FRAME DWELLING, STABLE and ample grounds, suited for a gentleman's residence; north side Evergreen-av., near Broadway cars, Brooklyn; terms $1,000 cash, and balance on easy time; would exchange. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE NORTH-east corner of Canal and Ludlow streets, about 44x57 feet, with substantial brick buildings, five stories high, iron store fronts. This is a rare opportunity for an investment. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, corner of 45th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, located 1¼ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house, carriage-house, plenty of shade trees, 1 to 5 acres; possession without delay. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

GLENCOVE FARM AND MILL, 200 ACRES, at East Island, large house on the Sound, well suited for a Summer boarding house or large family, for sale, with or without mill; price for all $35,000. City property will be taken in part exchange.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., A very neat private residence, in perfect order and condition, located on Church-street, overlooking the water; lot 40 by 144 feet; house 25 by 50, with an extension 17 by 22 feet. Price $8,500, part on mortgage. Apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLAIN but good house, 12 rooms, vicinity choice, location elevated, view unrivaled, distant 10 minutes' walk from post-office and two railroad depots; lot 70x100 feet; garden fruits and flowers. Price, $5,500. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE AND QUARTER acre of ground in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from the depot, for sale cheap. For particulars address N. A. F., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, three-story brick shop and three lots on Cumberland-st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, for sale; price $16,000; part cash. Inquire of J. D. WEST, No. 40 Cortland-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE dwelling house with about six acres of ground, situated on Erie Railroad, 8 miles from Jersey City, five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 34 Vesey-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located 1¼ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house, plenty of shade trees, four to five acres; every way healthy and desirable. Apply to

B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A FACT WHICH ALL LANDLORDS AND TENANTS SHOULD KNOW.—The best place in this city to rent or have rented, to buy or have sold, stores, houses or country places, is at N. C. BISHOP'S, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 4.

$20,000.—A FINE AND NEWLY-FURnished four-story basement brown-stone house, 17x55-100, complete order, finely located on Murray Hill; immediate possession. Others, $8,000 to $75,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—ON EASY TERMS, two-story and basement frame house, perfectly adapted for two families, No. 20 West 43d-st., near 5th-av., with very valuable ground lease of 20 years; rent only 2½ per cent. on value of ground. Apply on premises.

A NICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Newtown, L. I., only 45 minutes' distance from the city; two-and-a-half story frame cottage and acre of ground for $5,000. S. F. SIMPSON, 28 Pine-st.

BOND-ST.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, THE EXTRA size house and lot, No. 14 Bond-st., on the north side, near Broadway. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—LEASE OF A BROADWAY store for sale cheap, situated above Canal-st.; size 18x75; rent very low. Inquire of C. LEMBKE & CO., Optician, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AN EXTREMELY CHEAP HOUSE AND lot for sale at Rockaway, L. I.; newly painted and in fine condition; price low and terms easy. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON, AN elegant country residence, located immediately on the banks of the river. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FIFTY HOUSES on the line of Fulton-av., on Lafayette, Oxford, Carlton, Cumberland, Adelphi sts. and Greene-av.

S. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey; brown-stone front; all the modern improvements. Will be finished by May 1.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, No. 6 Wall-st.

A NEAT LITTLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, lot 25x100, near cars, only $1,800 if sold quickly; part cash. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, one mile from Harlem.

A FINE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WITH three lots, in A No. 1 location, three minutes from depot; immediate possession. DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, one mile from Harlem.

A FINE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE and four lots on 155d-st., Washington Heights, for sale, at $13,000—cash $5,000. Call at No. 20 Leonard-st., on J. B. ARCHER or E. H. LOCKWOOD.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot in 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in thorough repair, will be sold cheap. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT, high-stoop brick house, located at No. 329 West 20th-st., with gas and water; lot 25x100; price $8,000. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT WASHington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Sing Sing. Inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room 12.

BARGAINS NEAR SOMERVILLE.—100 acres, $7,000; 100, $6,000; 50, $3,000; 36, $2,700; 6, $1,500; all sized villa plots; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 48 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE FIVE-story new building with store 25x65, centrally located in the city. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 11 East 35th-st. Apply to COUDERT & BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE with stable, No. 234 West 4th-st., corner West 10th-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 236 East 78th-st., near 3d-av. Price $6,600. Inquire of J. B. HAMMOND, on premises.

THE PREMISES NOS. 7 AND 11 THAMES-st., corner of Trinity-place, 60 feet on each street, for sale by CHARLES H. CLAYTON, No. 157 Pearl-st.

SEVERAL PIECES OF PRODUCTIVE property for sale. Apply to

WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ON the Heights, with views of New-York Bay and City; one of the most elegant residences in this city or Brooklyn; house large, complete and first-class; stable, grape-houses, green-houses, &c., &c.; grounds very extensive; the whole establishment will be rented to a private family, as the owner is going abroad; rent $12,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LIBERTY-ST. STORES TO LEASE—TWO very desirable stores and basement or offices, near Broadway, suitable for banking or insurance, in prime order, plenty of light.

Also, near Broadway, 3 desirable lofts, 25x70 feet.

Also, near Post-office, 3 desirable lofts, 18x60 feet.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS—A desirable three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in West 34th-st., (respectable location,) between 9th and 10th avs., containing all the modern improvements; possession 1st May next. For further particulars, apply at the office of the St. James Hotel, Broadway, from 12 to 4 o'clock P. M. No agents need apply.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LEASE, THE country seat of Nathaniel P. Bailey, Esq., situated on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, with about 30 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c., including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, gate-house, ice-house, and garden with every variety of fruits. Rent $4,000. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED.—A three-story, brick, high-stoop house, well-furnished throughout, with two-story extension; fifteen rooms in all; within a stone's throw of the corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., will be let to a good tenant from the 1st of May to the 1st of October; rent $600 a month. Address F. R. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from Barclay-st. House contains nine rooms; garden land attached; fruit plenty. For terms, &c., apply to T. & S., Room No. 8, 3d floor, Back Office, No. 31 Exchange-place.

DESIRABLE STORE TO LEASE.—THE entire building No. 76 Warren-st., from 1st May next. Will be altered to suit the tenant and put in complete order. Apply to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE LARGE AND commodious house belonging to the estate of Dr. Valentine Mott, 93d-st. and Broadway, Bloomingdale-road. Also, the house on 94th-st. Inquire at No. 1 Gramercy-park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IN PLAINFIELD—modern house, 14 rooms; stables, &c., large yard, plenty of shade and fruit; three minutes walk of depot. Possession April 1. Rent $2,000 per annum. BRINK & MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON HUDSON-ST., OPPOSITE St. John's Park. Could be altered for business purposes. Would make a good boarding-house.

R. AMERMAN, No. 1,148 Broadway.
8 to 9 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—To lease for a term of years, a first-class extra large dwelling and grounds; will be leased on favorable terms to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MERCHANTS.—A PROPRIETOR OF A plot of ground, 75x100 feet, on a side street above Park-place, will improve the same for a tenant, if a proper inducement of rent should be offered. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES SEVeral eligibly located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.; the houses are well built, and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADway, a suit of lofts about 50 feet front on a corner, with good light. Also a four-story building on Crosby-st., near Broome. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NORWALK, CONN., A COUNTRY residence consisting of house and barn, with 32 acres of land; is within a half-hour's walk of railroad depot, and convenient to the Sound. For particulars, apply to McGRAW BROS., No. 422 6th-av.

TO LEASE ON UNION-SQUARE—FOR club or business purposes, a very desirable extra large house; lot 34 by about 150 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN-STONE front dwelling-house, No. 166 5th-av., with the stable in the rear. For terms, &c., apply to G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up stairs.

A RARE CHANCE.—STORE NO. 264 BOWERY to let, suitable for dry goods, fancy goods or millinery. Apply to DAVIDSON BROTHERS, Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

TO LET—THE MILL PREMISES NOS. 357, 359 AND 361 West 24th-st., with steam engine, &c., ready for immediate use. Apply to

CHARLES CONGDON, No. 60 William-st.

TO LET—IN 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a five-story English-basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to E. D. LORD, No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished last Spring, to a private family only, No. 29 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WAVERLEY-place, near Broadway, to let. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN WALL-ST. UNTIL the 1st of May from March 1. Address Box No. 266 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—NO. 60 MAIDEN-LANE, EXTENDING through to Liberty-st. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICES IN NO. 17 NASSAU-ST. TO LET.—Basement, first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 11 Park-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 273 FRONT-ST. APPLY to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st., third story.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in the neighborhood of Washington Heights or Carmanville; must have six bedrooms and servant's room; would be taken by the year. Apply by letter, stating rent, &c., H. M. N., Post-office, Box 3,482.

WANTED—BY A FARMER OF LONG EXPERIence, a farm to lease or to work on shares for one or more years; one that is stocked and suitable for a dairy farm preferred. Address G. S. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE—A three or four story brown-stone or brick front house, between 14th and 34th sts. Address J. B. C., *Tribune* Office, naming price and describing house.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, by a family of adults, for two or three years, on the Hudson River, between Tubby Hook and Tarrytown. Address C. J. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

ORANGE.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family wishes to hire a furnished house at Orange, N. J., for one or two years. Address R. S., New-York Post-office Box No. 3,488.

WANTED TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE OF city, above 4th-st., three rooms, with fireplaces, and three bedrooms. Address G. CHARLES, Station A.

WANTED—ROOM, WITH POWER, IN THE upper part of the city. Address J. B. C., *Tribune* Office.

WANTED—A STORE (WHOLE BUILDING) BEtween Duane and Fulton sts.; must be well built and substantial. Address Box No. 738 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND single gentleman can be accommodated with first-class board in a small family; only those willing to pay liberally for best accommodations need call at No. 104 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED BY A PROFESSOR of modern languages, where a good table and comfortable room can be had, in a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., O. L. R., Box 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER BY A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, in or near Morristown, N. J. Address, with particulars, Box No. 431 New-York Post-office.

A HANDSOME HALL ROOM TO LET—Hot and cold water, bath and gas; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for a single gentleman. Address F. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, stating terms and accommodation offered.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHout board, to a single gentleman; terms moderate; in a private family. Inquire at No. 341 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO LET with board to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Curnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.—FIRST-class Dentistry establishment, Nos. 1,223 and 1,225 Broadway, corner 30th-st. Also Rue de Rivoli, Paris, beautiful "Gumotype" Teeth, unsurpassed, warranted. Patent sets of teeth from $15. Five premiums awarded. DR. MANSON, Dentist.

105.—DR. J. A. KELLEY, DENTIST, NO. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Operations carefully and skillfully performed. All work satisfactory or no pay. The very worst of teeth saved.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of Discharge for such of the members of the former Volunteer Fire Department as are entitled thereto, pursuant to Section 19, Chapter 249, Laws of 1865, are ready for delivery, and will be distributed in the following order:

Engine Companies Nos. 1 to 25, inclusive, on THURSDAY, 8th inst.

Engine Companies Nos. 26 to 53, inclusive, on FRIDAY, 9th inst.

Hose Companies Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.

Hose Companies Nos. 31 to 61, inclusive, on THURSDAY, 15th inst.

Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 to 18, inclusive, on FRIDAY, 16th inst.

Parties desiring certificates must apply in person.

For the accommodation of such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, the office will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., on each of the dates specified.

Foremen of companies are requested to be present with their roll-books at the time appointed for issuing certificates. By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

8 1-2 CENTS TO 9 CENTS PER POUND for old books, newspapers and pamphlets, at No. 3 Spruce-st.

J. P. FLYNN & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian opera L'AFRICAINE. Director, Max Maretzek. Characters by Mme. Carozzi-Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signori Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci, Lorini, Barili, Muller, &c. Conductor, Mr. Carl Bergmann.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near the City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Miss Lucille Western and company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7½, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, George Holland, Young, Pope, Oashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; THE DEBUTANTE; THE IRISH TUTOR. Characters by F. S. Chanfrau and the whole company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Drama of the SONS OF THE REPUBLIC. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7 o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE and HANDSOME JACK. Characters by Messrs. T. H. Glenny, Grisdale, Brookes and Mrs. Jones.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ROSINA MEADOWS—THE WIZARD SKIFF—THE SNOW BIRD—THE SIAMESE TWINS. Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICH DE PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION. Characters by Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. Characters by Levi J. North, James Robinson, Mme. Louise Tournaire, and the whole troupe.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 9, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fourth Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Peruvian* at Portland yesterday, we have one day's later news from Europe. The statement that Gen. PRIM had entered Portugal had not been confirmed, but was generally believed to be correct. The cattle disease was increasing in England, the number of cases in the weekly return exceeding ten thousand. It is reported that France, at the suggestion of Austria, had proposed a new Convention on the Scleswig-Holstein question; but Earl RUSSELL was unfavorable to the project, and it consequently fell through. A vessel on the point of sailing for Peru had been detained in the Thames. It is stated that Mr. BENJAMIN, ex-rebel functionary, is studying English law, with the view of being called to the English bar. The English papers continued to comment on the Emperor's speech. In general, satisfaction is expressed at its pacific tone, and at the Emperor's decision in regard to the recall of the French troops from Mexico.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to amend our judiciary system, prescribing an oath, &c. The credentials of JOHN POOL, Senator from North Carolina, were offered and laid upon the table. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to protect citizens of the United States in the Territory of Utah in their civil rights. It was voted that the Colorado Senators be admitted to the floor. A bill to repeal the act authorizing the settlement of claims against the United States for property used or destroyed by the army or navy in the late rebellious States, was referred to the Military Committee. The Constitutional Amendment to regulate the basis of representation was called up, and Mr. LANE, of Indiana, made a long speech thereon.

In the House, the bill for the disposal of public lands for homesteads for actual settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, was adopted by 112 to 29. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee. The item of $28,000 for officers' quarters at the Pensacola Navy-yard was stricken out. After some trifling amendments the bill was laid aside. The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was taken up, and Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, made an elaborate speech.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to increase the powers and duties of Courts of Special Sessions, except in New-York and Albany. A bill was noticed to cancel certain contracts relative to the Tenth-avenue sewer in New-York. A bill was introduced to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Metropolitan Police Districts. It constitutes a Board of Police Commissioners of the Excise Commissioners, vesting in them the exclusive power to grant licenses. Also a bill to define the powers of railroad companies in certain cases. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any railroad company to engage in the manufacture of any articles, except such as shall be required in its own business, or in receiving, storing or delivering any property, excepting such as is required for its own use, or has been, or is contracted to be transported over its own or some connecting railroad. The bill requiring sailor boarding-house keepers and runners in New-York and Brooklyn to be licensed was passed; also the bill appropriating $20,000 for a Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburgh.

In the Assembly, the bill to confer power on the Five Points House of Industry to apprentice children was ordered to a third reading. The following resolution was offered and referred: That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the immediate passage of such act or acts as may be necessary to secure a safe and speedy contraction of the national currency, and to compel the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Portage (Wis.) *Register* announces the death of LOUIS CABLE, the aged veteran of one hundred and forty-one years, which occurred on the 27th of January, after a brief illness, at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. BRISBOIS, in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. During the past year Mr. CABLE obtained a world-wide notoriety through the newspapers on account of his extreme longevity. He was born near the City of Detroit, in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic Church of that city, and was probably the oldest man in the world.

The President of the National Freedman's Relief Association, FRANCIS G. SHAW, Esq., is informed by the agents of the Society that in South Carolina a marked change is going on among the planters and the community in general in the treatment of the freedmen, and the sentiments entertained in regard to their rights and the position they are to occupy. The prejudice so prevalent and inwrought against giving them educational privileges is in many cases disappearing, and the planters are taking measures to establish schools in their neighborhoods, even their wives and daughters desiring to assist as teachers.

The House of the Maryland Legislature has passed the bill to authorize colored witnesses to testify in the several Courts of the State. The resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Speaker FRAZIER indorsing the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, condemning colored suffrage, complimenting the foreign policy of Secretary SEWARD, and approving of the Monroe Doctrine, led to an exciting debate. The resolution complimentary to Secretary SEWARD was stricken out by a vote of 37 to 35, and then, as amended, adopted—yeas 47, nays 24.

The late murder of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in Herkimer County, near Utica, proves to have been committed by four or five drunken rowdies, who were annoyed because he declined to give them liquor. Mr. CAMPBELL was the proprietor of the Willson tavern, and was just starting with his wife in a sleigh to attend a donation party, when the desperadoes arrived and demanded a drink. Five of the party are in jail.

We learn from Japan that Hioga, the chief port of the inland sea, has been opened to foreign commerce. MIKADO, the spiritual Emperor, had ratified the treaties entered into between the Tycoon and foreign Governments. The effect of this was to reconcile the Japanese to the presence of foreigners in their country, and to put an end to internal dissensions.

The Wisconsin producers have made a flank movement upon the railroads in the State by seeking legislative action in reference to their alleged grievances, and a bill has been introduced regulating the reception and delivery of freight and establishing the rates of charges.

The schooner *General Sheridan*, from Newfoundland Jan. 13 with a cargo of herrings, for New-York, has been wrecked off Cape Canso. Capt. BRYANT and two men reached the shore in a boat. Two of the crew and a passenger named H. R. HOWARD are supposed to be lost.

A forged check on MITCHELL & [illegible] for $6,630 was presented for payment at the People's Bank at Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday. The teller having doubts of its genuineness sent a messenger to ascertain its character. During his absence the forger decamped, leaving the check at the bank.

The Virginia Legislature has just framed a series of resolutions in approval of the policy of President JOHNSON, and expressive of the loyal sentiments and purposes of the people of the State. A joint committee has been sent to Washington to present the resolutions.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, portends trouble between the holders of land warrants from the Pacific Railroad and the squatters. The latter have sent the former a threatening order to vacate by a certain day.

An entertainment was given at Fortress Monroe on the 1st inst. by the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, on the occasion of the celebration of their first anniversary.

The steamer *Norwich*, loaded with cotton, was burned at New-Orleans on the 8th inst. Most of the cotton was thrown overboard and saved.

Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, is out in a letter favoring negro evidence.

The Maryland Legislature has enfranchised the sixteen members disqualified to vote under the operation of the Registration Law.

The Southern editors are to hold a Convention on the 14th inst. at Montgomery, Ala.

A fire alarm and police telegraph has been completed and put in operation in Cincinnati.

LOCAL NEWS.

The first battalion drill of the Fourth Regiment National Guard, (Veterans,) Col. H. D. HULL, came off last evening, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and was highly successful. At the tap of the drum about two hundred men in full uniform reported themselves. Owing to the fact that the arms and equipments have not yet been issued to the command, the regimental line did not possess that soldiery appearance that is usually the case, but the brilliancy of the uniforms more than made amends. In the battalion movements and the cadence step the regiment exhibited a degree of perfection that was surprising in so young an organization, fully meriting the encomiums bestowed upon the command by the spectators. Gen. ASPINWALL, commanding the brigade to which the Fourth is attached, was present and expressed himself highly gratified with the rapid progress made manifest by the drill. A formal parade of the Fourth will take place on the 22d, when they will receive their colors.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, only eight members being present, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in relation to the improvement of the wharfage accommodations of the City. The Committee, which consisted of Messrs. G. W. BLUNT, J. S. SCHULTZ and Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, presented a voluminous report on the question, embodying a resolution to the effect that the commerce of the city absolutely demands the establishment of a proper system of docks, and that the plan of dock structures proposed by the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company should be adopted. Mr. OPDYKE dissented from a portion of the report. After some discussion the report was laid over and the Chamber adjourned.

The case of NOELTE, for whose extradition the Prussian Government has made requisition, came up before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Wall-street, yesterday, when Mr. LAPAUGH, counsel for the Prussian Government, stated that he had written a note to the Sheriff who had NOELTE in custody on a civil prosecution, and had been told in reply that he (the Sheriff) held him by virtue of a warrant which he was bound to respect. The case was postponed until the first of March, unless the prisoner be sooner released.

The libel suit of ELIAS HALE vs. GEO. S. PAGE, which has been on trial for the last two days in the Supreme Court Circuit, Part III., before Justice FOSTER, was concluded, yesterday, by the jury rendring a verdict for $5,000 for the plaintiff. This was the full amount claimed. On motion of plaintiff's counsel, the court granted an allowance of five per cent. on the amount of the verdict. The defendant has thirty days' time to make a case on appeal, but meantime the proceedings on the part of the plaintiff are not stayed.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a burglarious entry was effected by some thieves on the premises No. 220 Thompson-street, occupied by Mrs. MARDEN, and $250 worth of silver plate was carried off. Before leaving the dwelling the thieves piled up the parlor furniture and set it on fire. The smoke alarmed the inmates, and Officer BURNS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JAMES MARTIN and JAMES MOONEY in an adjoining doorway. They were subsequently committed by Justice DODGE for trial. The missing plate was not recovered.

THOMAS KEARNEY, who was run over by a car belonging to the Bleecker-street line, on Monday last, in Elm-street, died, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of the injuries so received. From the evidence adduced the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The driver was exonerated from blame, and it was suggested that a flagman be placed by the company where the grade of the street rises and falls so precipitately.

The trial of the case in the Superior Court, before Justice BARBOUR, which involves to some extent the question whether crude petroleum oil in barrels will explode by the action of the heat of the sun, and which has been before the court and jury for two or three days, is not concluded. A large number of experts have been examined. The proceedings will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

CATHARINE GORMAN, on complaint of a salesman in the employ of WM. KENZIE, in Eighth-avenue, was yesterday committed for trial without bail, at the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of having stolen from the counter three pieces of dress goods, one hundred and forty yards in all, valued at $86. She concealed the goods under her dress, where they were subsequently found.

A report was current yesterday that ARCHY HUGHES, one of HOOLEY'S Minstrel Troupe, had been shot dead in Montreal, Canada, during a quarrel with an ex-rebel officer.

Impressive services in memory of the late Rev. Dr. J. W. CUMMINGS were performed in St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday morning. The church was heavily and tastefully draped, and a large audience attended. The requiem on the occasion—namely, the *Cujus Anima*, from ROSSINI'S *Stabat Mater*—was one which Dr. CUMMINGS selected to be rendered at his obsequies.

NELSON STEWART was convicted yesterday in the United States District Court, Judge BENEDICT presiding, of counterfeiting United States Currency. It was shown that the accused had established several manufactories where spurious stuff was turned out. STEWART lately occupied quite a handsome residence on Staten Island.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, WM. DAVIS and MICHAEL THOMPSON pleaded guilty of attempts at grand larceny. MICHAEL THOMPSON was tried and convicted of grand larceny from the person, and MAX FRIEDLANDER pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. They were all remanded for sentence.

Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday gave an opinion, on the occasion of deciding the motion made on Wednesday, in the case of CHASE and others against JUMEL and others, to have the issues in the action settled. There are over $1,000,000 involved in this case. There is an effort being made to have it tried in the Circuit at an early day.

Considerable business was transacted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. A number of prisoners pleaded guilty of various crimes, such as grand larcenies, and several were tried and convicted. Five were sentenced to the State Prison, two were sent to the Penetentiary, two to the House of Refuge, and two were remanded for sentence.

Last evening HENRY BERGH, Esq., delivered a lecture on "Statistics Relating to the Cruelties Practiced upon Animals," before the members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, with a view to the establishment of a society kindred to that so long in successful operation in London, and in the other cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Polytechnic Club of the American Institute met last evening. An interesting communication was received from Prof. HOUGH, of Albany, relative to the barometer and thermometer during the cold days of January last. A valuable paper was received by Dr. STEVENS on the Medical Resources of the United States.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the American Institute last evening: President—HORACE GREELEY. Vice-Presidents—D. S. GREGORY, WM. HIBBARD, EDWARD WALKER. Recording Secretary—JIREH BULL. Corresponding Secretary—S. D. TILLMAN. Treasurer—S. R. COMSTOCK.

Gold was scarce for delivery in the Gold-room yesterday, and advanced to 140⅜. The Railways advanced rapidly from 1 to 2½ ℔ cent, and closed buoyant. All Governments firm except old 5-20s, which were done a small fraction below 103. Money easy. Exchange 107⅜.

Produce and merchandise were generally in moderate demand yesterday. Flour was rather firmer; Wheat and Corn were heavy and drooping; Cotton was lower; hog products unsettled; Freights quiet.

The President and the Freedmen.

The deputation of negro representatives who waited on the President the other day seem to have been altogether disappointed at the result of their interview. They announced their intention of addressing the Executive on the subject of their political disabilities. The President, in his usual accommodating way, appointed an hour to receive them. Two of the most distinguished colored men of the United States, Messrs. DOWNING and DOUGLASS, had the opportunity of stating the case of their clients before the President made his reply. That reply was a simple matter-of-fact statement of the difficulties and dangers which lie in the path of immediate and universal enfranchisement by Federal legislation. It was a kind and consoling answer to an appeal, which, if not wise or timely, was at least not unnatural.

That answer once given, an ordinary deputation would have withdrawn. This deputation, however, apparently came, not to memorialize but to debate; not to make a representation of what they conceived to be their rights, but to enter upon arguments which should convince the Head of the nation that he was altogether wrong and that they were altogether right. The President intimated with becoming gentleness that his duty was done in giving a candid and carefully considered answer to their appeal, and ultimately the colored deputation withdrew, without being able to force him into a promiscuous argument on the virtues and the aspirations of the colored race. No one will be surprised, then, to find that the arguments to which the President's duties did not permit him to listen are now presented in a supplementary address, which bears the signatures of all the President's colored visitors.

There is nothing novel in this formal arraignment of the Executive policy. Least of all is there any undue modesty in the tone in which the President is addressed. While demanding an immediate and universal enfranchisement for their kindred, these negro representatives not only overlook the vastness and the almost miraculous suddenness of their release from serfdom, but they forget altogether, in their self-appreciation, that they are to-day a community for whose protection a National Commission of Charities, if not of Corrections, has been established. Declared by their professional champions to be the "wards of the nation," they are the recipients of eleemosynary aid, not as individual paupers of the superior race receive charity, but as a separate community, having special and peculiar claims. The maintenance of a Freedmen's Bureau, admitted by all thoughtful men not blinded by partisanship to be a necessity for the time at least, is justified only upon the principle that the race of recently emancipated slaves is in a transition state; that their new social and industrial *status* has not yet been assured; that, practically, in all but exceptional cases, they are social aliens for the time by the very act of their emancipation, and that the terrible disabilities which this social alienation entails—even if it is but temporary—entitle them to the eleemosynary aid which the liberality of Congress has provided.

The very existence of the Freedmen's Bureau implies that the condition of the negro, in his present transition state, is at best that of a *minor*; and yet, those who most loudly proclaim the responsibility of the nation for the protection of its "wards" at the South are those who urge with most offensive and indecent haste that these "wards," helpless, ignorant, and too generally debased as they have been under the crushing heel of enforced servitude, shall be invested with all the privileges and immunities of citizenship. To the teachings of such *soi disant* friends the deputation of colored persons who now come forward to arraign the President naturally look for justification of their unseemly conduct. The President tells them, in frank and kindly terms, that they have prejudices to conquer, which would only become altogether insurmountable by any attempt to remove their political disabilities by Federal legislation. He points out to them that in the days of their bondage they cherished a feeling approaching to contempt for every white resident of the South who was *not* a slave owner, and who was consequently not naturally a disunionist. He suggests to them that the remembrance of this feeling has not died out among the poor white laboring class of the South. The President, in short, deals with facts, and speaks from experience. Admitting that much of the existing prejudice may be unreasonable, he looks to the healing influence of time, and to the dispersion of the negroes over a wider extent of territory, instead of to legislative specifics, for the amelioration of the race, and for the determination of the social and political status it shall hereafter hold.

We see from the temper of the negro deputation's formal replication to the President, how little these teachers of the colored people have themselves been made the subjects of discipline. They have no argument to present against the judicious and conciliatory counsel of the President but such as is drawn from a selfish and arrogant estimate of their own importance in the body politic. They have not even the first expression of gratitude for the vast sacrifices which their emancipation has entailed on present and future generations of Northern freemen. They see nothing in the President's policy for which to make acknowledgment. And they are perfectly indifferent whether the States of the South should be restored to the National Union or not—provided only universal and instant negro enfranchisement is made part of the organic law of the land. The President judges that, before all this is conceded, there are various other interests to be consulted. And with a perfect reliance upon the judgment and the temper of the American people, he is prepared to see sectionalism and fanaticism to their utmost, without receding, himself, a single step from his policy of conciliation and peace.

The Possible Defeat of the Health Bill—Whose Fault?

While the Health Bill is in progress through the Legislature, and before it is defeated or perverted, (if that is to be the event,) we desire to call public attention to some instructive facts in regard to it. A morning cotemporary has professed of late an extreme anxiety to render our municipal offices *non-partisan*. At length a remarkable opportunity was afforded that journal and its friends to make manifest their faith in works. In view of the threatened approach of the cholera, and the fearfully unsanitary condition of our City, a large meeting of our most prominent citizens, without distinction of party, was called in November last at the house of Dr. WILLARD PARKER to take appropriate measures. The editor of the *Tribune* was himself invited to be present. After much conference, committees were chosen by those present to draft a bill which should give New-York an improved sanitary administration. On those committees were gentlemen of all possible political opinions.

After long labor and study, an act was framed which satisfied to a remarkable degree both the legal and medical professions of the City—being pronounced by many authorities the best Sanitary Bill ever offered to the Legislature. The committees considered carefully the subject of admitting the Police to the Board, and the arguments in favor were overwhelming. Without the Police, a new corps of executive officers and men must be employed and paid for, involving immense expense and entailing great annoyances from the want of experience which a new body of Sanitary Police must inevitably labor under. With the Police in the Board, but in a minority, there would be the unmilitary and confusing organization of another Board, controlling the Police, and perhaps giving orders to their large force. It was even supposable that the Sanitary Board might desire one thing done and the Police another; and as the best practical arrangement, the Police were made *equal* to the physicians on the new Board.

We are assured that not one on the committees had the least idea of securing political patronage to the Police, if indeed they knew what were the proclivities of that body.

It was evident that the doctors would have certainly as much patronage as the Police Commissioners, and the former seemed as likely to lead the latter as the reverse. The four physicians were named, so as to secure the best men, at the start. Not an objection was ever offered to their names. They were practical men, having already done good sanitary service (without pay) for two years to the City, on the "Hygienic Council." They were scientific men of the highest eminence. They were not politicians, and had nothing to do with parties. All this, for a time, seemed satisfactory to the *Tribune*. The editors approved the original form of the bill in their columns. The public generally approved of it, as an honest and non-partisan effort to reform the health of the City. The Union League Club, the Chamber of Commerce and large numbers of private citizens have indorsed the act in its original form. It was presented to the Senate, and after some unimportant amendments, passed as framed here, by the immense majority of 23 to 3. But now the *Tribune* began to whiffle about; it objected to serious features; it saw a "conservative measure" in it; it beheld the terrible face of Mr. WEED in this sanitary act; it demanded plumply more patronage from the bill for the friends of the *Tribune*; it aroused unhappy jealousies in the Legislature, which should have had nothing to do with such a measure, and may possibly induce certain members to change this admirable act and make it a partisan bill. For what other object can there be in striking off the names of the eminent sanitary gentlemen on the bill than to procure partisans?

As physicians or sanitary authorities, they cannot be objected to. They are only objectionable as not being party hacks; for in political opinion, it is utterly unknown whether they are "radicals" or "conservatives." Nor is it true that the "party which follows the editor of the TIMES" has had anything to do with the bill. We knew nothing about it till it appeared in the Senate. Mr. WEED never saw it, and was never consulted on the merits of the act.

As to the Police, we can appeal to all fair-minded men whether any commission ever did its practical work better. No city in the world is more thoroughly policed than New-York. If they were a mere "political machine," they would long ago have failed in their own appropriate work, and we all would have experienced the evil results.

The truth is, as the public will see, that this Health Bill was an honest and non-partisan effort of our citizens to improve the City and avoid the cholera. If it fail, it will be because of the unprincipled efforts of its opponents to make the new Board a partisan machine. We do not envy the feelings of those who will bring such a calamity on this community for such base purposes.

We trust that those members who so subserviently yielded to a few leaders in the Republican Caucus on Wednesday, will reconsider their action, and remember that a caucus has no right to bind a party on a side-measure like this Health Bill. Men of character and ability ought to give their votes on a sanitary measure independently of wire-pullers and caucuses. Such a public-spirited and high-minded course will secure them hosts of supporters and friends throughout the State.

If the Health Bill must be defeated in this ignoble manner, we have at least the consolation of having done our best in these columns to confer a lasting benefit on the City, and others must take the consequences and assume the responsibility of its failure.

Reorganization of the Federal Judiciary.

Senator HARRIS has modified the bill which he introduced some time since for a reorganization of the Federal Judiciary, and thus modified has again introduced it into the Senate. Our readers will find it at length in another column.

The bill now proposed is a manifest improvement upon its predecessor. Some of the defects in it which we pointed out in a previous article have been remedied. The Commissioners are now provided for by being made Commissioners of the District Courts, and an appeal is not now to be allowed to the Supreme Court at Washington in every case, but only where the case involves $10,000 in amount, or the construction of the constitution, or a treaty or revenue law of the United States, or some other legal question important enough to require the decision of the Supreme Court, in the view of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The bill proposed is by no means free from defects of detail, to say nothing of the main question of the necessity or wisdom of the proposed change. Thus it provides that the proposed Circuit Court of Appeals shall not have power to execute its own judgments but shall remit them for execution to the District Courts. The Supreme Court also cannot execute its own judgment, but this bill makes no provision for their execution under the new system. Now they are remitted to the Circuit Court for that purpose. Then we suppose they would have to be remitted to the District Courts.

Again this bill makes no distinction between the admiralty and other cases to be heard before the courts, but embraces them all in the same language. It will need a good deal of judicial construction and some ingenuity to get through the snarls which will inevitably arise, if this provision remain.

An appeal in Admiralty from the District Courts now takes up the case and all that belongs to it, including a fund, if there is any such in the case. Are those funds now proposed to be carried up into the Circuit Courts of Appeals, only to be sent back when the case is remitted to the District Court? This would be entailing a heavy additional expense when expenses are heavy enough already.

Provision is made in this new bill for appeals in all criminal cases to the Circuit Courts of Appeals. But when we come to the way of getting up to the Supreme Court in such cases, we find the mode of it left entirely unprovided for, except by the words "in the manner now provided by law." The manner now provided by law is only on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Circuit Judge and the District Judge who may hold the Circuit Court with him, and whether such a manner would be found practicable with the proposed Circuit Courts of Appeals is by no means clear.

Whether any appeal in a criminal case to the Supreme Court is allowed at all may be doubtful. Possibly the provision in the thirteenth section about legal questions certified to be of importance sufficient to require it may cover these cases, though all that section would seem to refer rather to civil than criminal cases. Appeals in such cases from the District Courts may be had, if any Judge in the circuit can be induced to sign a writ of error.

This latter point brings up naturally what seems to us one great error in this bill, as it was in its predecessor, viz., that it will largely increase litigation and will throw this increase of labor almost entirely on the Judges of the District Courts. The provision for appeals in criminal cases will alone largely increase the labor of the Judges, for some Judge will be prevailed upon, in almost every case, to allow a writ of error. In that direction, however, there ought to be an increase by providing for a review of the decisions of the courts in criminal cases. The present system is very severe, not only upon persons accused of crime, but upon the Judges. When the decision of a Judge, which, perhaps, is to take away a man's life or liberty, is to be final upon perhaps a doubtful and delicate question of law, the responsibility must be felt to be very heavy. It was alluded to by Judge SHIPMAN only a day or two ago on Mr. TRACY'S motion to quash the indictment against W. C. BARNEY and others.

Whatever increase there is involved in some provision for the proper review of criminal cases, no one could object to. But this bill provides for an immense increase of appeals in civil cases. For all the cases which would be now commenced in the Circuit Courts, it gives two appeals instead of one. There is a large increase of business in the provision allowing appeals from orders—and whereas now an appeal cannot be taken from a decree of the District Court unless it involve at least fifty dollars in amount, this bill takes away even that restriction, and gives an appeal in every case.

All this additional labor is to be thrown upon the Judges of the District Courts. And yet the bill does not provide for any increase in the inadequate salaries of those Judges. It is true that it allows reasonable expenses of travel and attendance where a Judge shall attend the Circuit Court of Appeals at any place other than his own residence. But it will be noticed that this, if it can be considered an increase at all, will be one in favor of the Judges who have least to do, for the places fixed by the statute for holding that court are precisely the places where are now held the most laborious courts.

We should like to know one thing about all these propositions to change the judicial system, and that is from what source they spring? What lies at the bottom of them all? Is there any such sense of deficiency in the present system as calls loudly for its change? We are unaware of it. Defects there are beyond a doubt in some details, but these would be much more easily remedied than by pulling down and building anew. Can any one tell what influences are pushing these propositions forward?

We are quite satisfied of one thing, viz., that it does not come from the bar in this part of the country. We have not met with a single member of the bar who favors that change or thinks that any general change of system is needed.

Outside Opinion as to the Metropolitan Health Bill.

The ill-judged attempt at Albany to demoralize the vital features of the Health Bill by an Assembly caucus, is awakening, as it should, general and intense solicitude. The effort to convert and pervert a measure which concerns the health of the Metropolis, and the lives of its citizens, into a party machine, should be indignantly rebuked. The Chamber of Commerce, representing the intelligence and wealth of the City, guided solely by convictions of duty, has pronounced its judgment in unequivocal language, and with entire unanimity. The citizens respond with a general unanimity in favor of the bill as it passed the Senate.

Happily, the Albany *Evening Journal*, conducted not only with marked ability, but with an independence without which a public journal is but a "whited sepulchre," kindly, but firmly, admonishes those who are seeking to promote their private ends and party objects that a great public question may not be thus prostituted. We say "happily," because journals breathing executive and legislative atmospheres do not always assert themselves. Upon all legitimate party questions, party journals elucidate, enforce and confirm their readers. But when party leaders, as sometimes happen, lose their way, or get off the track, journals should assist and guide their return. That most of our friends in the Assembly caucus were misled is too certain. The question before the Assembly was not legitimately political; nor was it a legitimate question for caucus discipline.

The *Evening Journal* devotes more than a column to a clear and able review of the question in its essential bearings. We ask attention to its irresistible conclusion:

"But we deem it important to understand precisely the method in which this vital measure is to be resisted. Its enemies dare not attack it upon its merits. They know perfectly well that in such an enterprise they would be signally defeated. Even last winter they resorted to the strategy of indirection. Then the bill was strangled by being kept in committee until combinations upon other measures on the floor enabled a consolidation of the dishonored junta who had been secured in opposition. Now, Mr. BOOLE and his counsel hope to triumph by dividing the friends of the measure. There have been honest differences of opinion as to the organization of the Sanitary Board. Conflicting views have been freely and earnestly expressed. Either party, up to a certain point, had a right to hold its own ideas, and to endeavor to establish them. But that time has passed. By a very decided vote, it has been settled that the Sanitary Commissioners should be named in the bill, and that the Police Commissioners should be added bodily. It is manifest that no deliberate attempt can now be made to change this principle, which will not involve the probability of disagreements fatal to the reform. We say it kindly, but in all frankness, that we do not see how any who shall seek to change the cardinal features of the bill, as it has passed the Senate, with the vote of every Union member, will escape the suspicion of being inimical to it. There is hardly an effort on the part of BOOLE and his satellites to deny that this is now thier only hope. We have sufficient confidence in the integrity and fidelity of the Assembly to believe that they build upon a sandy foundation. If this anticipation shall by any possibility be disappointed, we do not envy the future of those whom the people may hold responsible for the fact.

Our reasons for supporting the measure in its present shape, have already been given at length, and need only be referred to here. They are: The imperative necessity for an immediate and radical reform, in order to diminish permanently the death-rate of the metropolis, and to mitigate the horrors of certainly-approaching pestilence. The immense value to a complete sanitary system of the efficient Metropolitan Police organization. The absence of undue partisanship and cliqueism in the proposed board. The high character for scientific knowledge and personal integrity of the gentlemen named as Sanitary Commissioners. This last fact is all-controlling. It might be possible to select more devoted partisans—men of greater adroitness in manipulating caucusses, and more to be relied upon for delegations to State Conventions. But that, we take it, is not the object of the law. Its design is to administer in New-York and its suburbs a thorough system of hygiene. This is a purpose which has no relation to parties or factions—a purpose which can be accomplished only by men thoroughly educated in a peculiar direction, and by long experience familiar with the sanitary needs of the metropolis. Such are the learned physicians named in the bill as it has passed the Senate and is now before the House Committee. We consider the majority in the State held under a virtual pledge that Metropolitan Commissions shall be divested as far as possible of political bias. In honor, we would have the pledge fulfilled. All arguments bearing upon the question operate in favor of the law in its present shape—none can be used against it that are not selfish or corrupt.

We trust that the House Committee will speedily complete its examination of the bill, and report it for action. In the peculiar exigency of affairs—with cholera upon us—there is great demand for speedy and righteous legislation."

A WONDERFUL TERRITORY.—The enterprising Territory of Montana found an opportunity of gratuitously advertising itself on Wednesday to an extent and in a style rarely equaled by any of its rivals. A number of its citizens thought proper to make their appearance in the President's presence, and after announcing their approval of his principles and admiration of his character, they made certain statements concerning Montana—the making of which on such an occasion, and the getting of which before the world under such circumstances, were, we suspect, the chief object of their visit.

"Montana," said the oracle of the occasion, "has scarcely had a two years' political existence, and *already numbers fifty thousand inhabitants*. Places of habitation and of business are dotted all over her fertile valleys, and *her numerous thoroughfares are constantly trembling with the crush of merchandise*. The gold and silver which the Almighty had long kept hidden or garnered up in her hills and ravines have been revealed (or discovered) at a time when the nation needs *new channels of flowing wealth* to supply her treasury. And Montana possesses, as well as great mineral wealth, all those agricultural resources so well calculated to make her early populous and powerful."

This is assuredly a pretty strong advertising puff of Montana; but, like the generality of such things, we think it rather overdoes the business. "Fifty thousand inhabitants!" Fifty thousand boxes of cigars, or at least of cigar-boxes—all the same thing with a difference. "Numerous thoroughfares constantly trembling with the crush of merchandise"—more crowded than Broadway, more jammed than Fulton-street, more crammed than Nassau at evening tide. It is a terrible condition which the thoroughfares of Montana are in. They ought to build underground railroads to relieve them, and overground railroads to give them relief, and should have four or five pneumatic dispatch lines for the convenience of the Indians of the Territory. By the way, we should like to know if the Montana redskins are included in its fifty thousand inhabitants? We suppose they are, for would you deny humanity to the poor savage? Beside the "people" and the crush of merchandise" in Montana, there are also "new channels of flowing wealth" to "supply the National Treasury." Ah! that is excellent news; and if the wealth only flows in large enough volumes through these channels into the National Treasury, we shall forgive the Territory for all her bunkum. But there are one or two things the Montanese did not tell the President, the telegraph, or us—such as whether there is any stock of the Montana Mining Companies for sale, or what is the price of corner lots out there.

A GRIM HOPE.—We heard a humble and complaisant Teuton grimly remark to his landlord the other day, while paying a rent he could ill afford, "Ha, ha! wait till the cholera comes, and then you'll give us cheaper rent!" The speaker seemed to be quite comforted with the thought that when the cholera had devoured thousands of our inhabitants, and driven tens of thousands out of the City, there would then be a better opportunity of life for those who lived and remained. It was a ghastly conception, and yet so terribly are the poor crowded and huddled together in many quarters, that they look to its realization as their only relief—of course, each of them hoping that he and his family will not be among the victims. We should think that civilization, Christianity and capital might do better for society than this.

ANOTHER SMASH-UP.—The railway smash-up near Newark, the circumstances of which are recorded on another page, is one of that precise style of disasters which demand the fullest and most searching investigation. Let us see whether it will receive it.

DON'T FORGET THE CROSSING SWEEPERS.—Not a penny is wasted that you give to the children who sweep crossings. So remember to keep pennies in your pocket, and remember also to hand them out, for it is a cheap way of doing good.

AN IMPORTANT ECONOMICAL QUESTION.—What will the omnibus and car drivers do for overcoats when the Government supply is worn out?

FALSE REPORTS.—Yesterday, a morning paper contained a narrative of the arrest of a woman named SUSANNAH ABRAMS, by the United States Marshal of this District, for having in her possession a plate for the production of fractional twenty-five cent currency. Our reporter, who made diligent inquiries at the offices of the United States Marshal, the United States District-Attorney and the United States Commissioners, could hear nothing about it. The examination was announced to come off before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday morning, but no such things was heard of in the United States building. There is evidently some person who has access to the records of the Marshal's office, who retails what he calls important cases, without proper authority.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S "African" will be given here to-night for the last time—this week. The house will present the gorgeous and striking appearance which is elsewhere described in this paper—the decorations of the "Arion Ball" remaining to-night and to-morrow at the matinée, which our readers will remember commences at 11 o'clock—the doors opening at 10; opera "Crispino e la Comare."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—If Mrs. JOHN WOOD should ever again resolve to leave the city for a starring engagement, it is to be hoped that some benevolent individual, with leisure and taste, may be prevailed upon to sue out an injunction against her. There is no reason why she should not be "restrained" in a habit so vulgar and superfluous. The worst of actresses are "stars," and she is of the best. Her vitality and continual wide-awakefulness are indeed without a parallel on the stage. In her proper sphere she is without a rival; in that other sphere which she sometimes invades, where spouting and over-dressing are the characteristics, she has many superiors. To see her in the best possible light our readers have only to witness the farce produced last evening called "Who Killed Cock Robin." That momentous question of the nursery has not been set at rest, any more than that graver theme of who inflicted an outrage on the late Mr. William Patterson. Still the author of this excellent piece has gained his end—which was laughter; and more than his end in supplying Mrs. JOHN WOOD with a part in which she is absolutely perfect. The name of *Satanella Tinkle* barely suggests the tropics. Her father was a muffin baker; a profession, trade or business which surely relieves the mind from all thoughts of romance. Yet the fair *Satanella* was nursed beneath the shadows of the halls of the Montezumas. The consequences are dreadful to tell. She inherits not merely the merits of the father whose business was muffins, but of the Mexican mother whose business we take it was jumping down people's throats. She is wild as a lioness at one moment, and trivial as a muffin bell at another. When the piece opens she is in raptures with a lover named *Robin*. The latter, however, has tasted the qualities of his sweetheart and prefers a milder article elsewhere:—at 10½ Great Jones-street, to be exact. He therefore sends a hardy friend to take his place. *Jack Raggett*, the individual in question, invents a fib appropriate to the occasion. He says that *Robin* has been killed in a duel, in which he was his second. Subsequently, the matter becomes involved in the miraculous way known only to farce-writers, and the lady believes that *Jack* is the man who killed *Robin*. Thereupon she resolves to marry him, in order that she may work out her revenge, according to the rites officially established by Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON. When married, she puts in operation all sorts of little annoyances, very amusing to the audience and irritating to the sufferer. In the end, and when matters are becoming serious, an explanation is made, and the parties become jollily satisfied with each other.

The author of this piece is not named, but unless he be old as Methusaleh, he deserves to be encouraged. He is, we take it, English, but he has had an American editor, whose knowledge of geography extends even to Hoboken. Together, they have produced a farce of unusual merit—a farce in which, amid the greatest merriment, there is not a suggestion of coarseness. The "business" is, to a great extent, new, and in every way good; the complications are rapid and not forced. Finally, the character played by Mrs. JOHN WOOD is strongly limned, and would fill worthily a much more imposing frame.

There is nothing to be said of Mrs. WOOD, except that she was admirable. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT did not know his part, which is enough of *him*. It is proper, however, to record a *mot*—evidently original and the result of a powerful mental effort. His stage name, it will be remembered, is *Jack*, and *Jack* leaving his wife in anger appears suddenly at the door, saying: "Mrs. John—Mrs. John Wood, &c., (which being interpreted means Mrs. JACK—Mrs. Jack would you, &c.) We consider it very fine, and hope that other eminent artists will follow Mr. DAVENPORT'S example of not knowing their parts and gagging their way out of the difficulty.

Notwithstanding, the piece was acted with spirit. Mr. STODDART was excellent, as he always is, and Miss ELIZA NEWTON did the little that is allotted to her very well.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Last night the opening performance of this Winter's second subscription season in Brooklyn, was given with splendid success. "L'Africane" was the opera; the house was filled most brilliantly; the artists never sang better nor won more liberal recognition of their efforts.

Next Thursday "Crispino" will be given for the second night of the season, BELLINI taking the *rôle* which the lamented ROVERE made famous among us, and the ever welcome KELLOGG appearing in her accustomed part. Past experience of BELLINI'S versatility and talent, and the encomiums of those who have seen him as the *Jolly Cobbler*, leave no room to doubt that this will simply be another opportunity of confirming the high opinion in which this artist is held.

It is understood that the superb decorations of our own Academy, for the Arion Ball, will remain for to-night's opera ("L'Africaine") and for to-morrow's matinée ("Crispino.")

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss LUCILLE WESTON gives to-night her popular personation of *Lady Isabel*, in "East Lynn, or the Elopement," sustained by a fine cast from Niblo's Garden. It will be her only performance in Brooklyn, the lady commencing an engagement at Wood's Theatre in this city next Monday night.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH CHARGES.—The United States Telegraph Company announces that yesterday they reduced their charges upon messages to and from Boston and intermediate cities, fifty per cent. The rates to Boston are now thirty cents instead of, as heretofore, sixty.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Peruvian at Portland and the Fulton at this Port.

Reception of the Emperor Napoleon's Speech in England.

Impertinent Advice to the United States and a Sensible Reply Thereto.

The Mission of M. Saillard to the Court of Maximilian.

He is Hurried Off by the First Steamer with Only Verbal Directions.

Gen. Prim's Retreat Into Portugal Not Officially Confirmed.

A War Vessel for Peru Detained by the British Government.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th of January, arrived at Portland at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre Jan. 24, also arrived yesterday.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 26th of January.

The steamship *Britania*, from New-York, arrived at Greenock on the 25th of January.

The London *Times* observes that the conflicting nature of the estimates of the probable supply of cotton to be received from America this year is still remarkable. It states that Gen. SHERMAN, who has just been down the Mississippi to Arkansas, in a letter dated St. Louis, Jan. 2, to a friend in London, says: "You need not be under any apprehension as to cotton, for I saw enough to satisfy me that nearly all the cotton land is clear and ready for the plow, and will be growing cotton this year."

The publication of the full notes of GORDON's trial in Jamaica caused great indignation. Many journals proclaim that all law was violated, and that GORDON was murdered. Even the *Times* says that the evidence causes it to regret that GORDON was not indicted in regular form, and tried according to the forms of law by judge and jury.

Sir EDWARD LANDSEER has been elected President of the Royal Academy of Art *vice* EASTLAKE, deceased.

Another disastrous coal mine explosion had occurred near Wigan. Thirty lives were lost.

Fenian trials and convictions continue daily.

The cattle disease is increasing in England. The number of cases in the weekly return, for the first time, exceeds ten thousand. This number is for the week ending Jan. 20.

The London *Star* says that France, lately, at the suggestion, it is believed, of the Austrian Cabinet, suggested to England the conditions of a new conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question. Earl RUSSELL expressed himself unfavorable to the proposition for the present, unless under certain peculiar conditions. The scheme, for the present, therefore, is at an end.

A vessel has been detained in the Thames, on the point of sailing for Peru.

The *Times'* "City Article" says: "A private telegram from Bombay states that the rate of exchange has suddenly gone up there, but the cause is not explained. The London discount market is without alteration, but in the Stock Exchange the demand for advances, yesterday, was active."

The *Globe* says: "Mr. BENJAMIN, Ex-Secretary of the Confederate States, is studying English law in the chambers of Mr. POLLOCK, in the Temple, with the view of being called to the English Bar."

The London *Sunday Gazette* says: "We understand that within the last few days Lord RUSSELL, on behalf of the Queen, has offered to Viscountess PALMERSTON a peerage in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. WILLIAM COWPER. It has, however, been declined with many grateful expressions of the sense entertained by Lady PALMERSTON of the kind intentions of Her Majesty, and of the honor intended thereby to be paid to the memory of the late Premier. Lady PALMERSTON desires no change in her position, and is content with the distinction of being Lord PALMERSTON's widow."

A Madrid telegram says that the news of Gen. PRIM's entry into Portugal had not been confirmed by the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon.

This confirmation was impatiently awaited. There appears to be otherwise undoubted confirmation of the fact. It is stated that when Gen. PRIM entered Portugal he had only 300 out of the 800 followers with whom he originally set out. They entered Portugal without arms, the Portuguese Government having threatened to allow the Spanish troops to pursue them should they cross the frontier armed.

The Spanish Government has telegraphed Gen. ZAVALA, Minister of Marine, to hasten his return to Madrid, in order that he might proceed to make arrangements for increasing the Spanish fleet in the Pacific.

A ministerial crisis existed at the Hague, the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice having resigned. The other members of the Cabinet had also offered to place their resignations in the hands of the King.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Impertinent Advice for President Johnson—He Is Counseled Not to Irritate the Emperor.

From the London Times, Jan. 22.

The best hopes of the maintenance of peace between France and the United States lie in the deep feelings of friendship and sympathy which Americans have toward the French people. If the Emperor NAPOLEON were obstinately to persist in upholding the Mexican Empire by force, these sentiments might doubtless be overpowered, but the belief of Americans in the ancient friendship of France is strong enough to endure much provocation. We cannot, however, but feel that the line taken by the American Government is but ill calculated to preserve the alliance dear to American citizens. However desirous the Emperor NAPOLEON may be of retiring with decency from Mexico, the chance is almost denied him. The Imperial Government have always declared that the French occupation of Mexico was only a temporary measure. They have said that as soon as the Emperor MAXIMILIAN had been induced into his position all auxiliary troops would be withdrawn, and it would be perfectly consistent with these declarations were the French troops recalled to-morrow. It is, however, an obvious condition of their withdrawal that no other foreign Power should immediately afterward intervene in Mexico. The Austrian *protégé* of the Emperor NAPOLEON has in some fashion been adopted by his subjects, and he has a right to a fair trial. If his Government is such that the Mexicans desire to keep him as their Emperor, it is not easy to see why their wish should not be gratified. Mexico is not only a Republic which has become an Empire, and the United States have recognized in Europe what they refuse to tolerate in America. The objection lies in that exaggeration of the Monroe Doctrine for which Mr. MONROE is not responsible. Let President JOHNSON recur to the more moderate proposition enunciated by his predecessor, and the task of coming to an agreement with France is at once indefinably lightened. Mr. MONROE protested against European interference in America, but left each American community to choose its own form of government. If France retires from Mexico, this protest is satisfied, whether the Empire of MAXIMILIAN be retained or be abolished. It is true that the Empire will have owed its origin to European influence, but if Mexicans acquiesce in it when this influence is removed the vice of its origin ought to be forgiven. The language of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS leads to the belief that the Auxiliary Corps would be recalled to Europe at once if the American Government would give a pledge that Mexico should be left to settle its own future destiny, and we hope so moderate a solution of a most embarrassing question will be accepted by President JOHNSON.

A SENSIBLE REPLY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 23.

The advice which the *Times* tenders to the Americans is excellent advice from our point of view. If the leading object of American policy ought to be to avoid doing anything whatever which could interfere with the prosperity of Europe in general, and in particular with that of England, nothing could possibly be better. A war between France and the United States would be a tremendous evil for all the world, and to no nation, except the belligerents, so great an evil as to ourselves. As to Mexico, the Monroe Doctrine and the like, these are matters about which we care very little, except as we care for other nuisances to which we wish to give "a wide berth." As it is, however, we cannot arrange the feelings of other people according to our own notions. We may care very little for the Monroe Doctrine, but the Americans care for it a great deal, and this is proved by the fact that they have actually brought matters to the position in which they now stand. If they had not attached great importance to this Mexican question, for reasons of which they, no doubt, feel the importance far more deeply than we can, they would not have gone so far as they have; for, though American speakers will say more than they can stand to on a thousand subjects, American statesmen, when writing officially, are by no means accustomed to take up positions for the sake of retreating from them. It is, perhaps, better to try to look at the subject from their own point of view, and, if possible, to understand their feelings, than to tender advice to them which is perfectly certain to do no one any good, and which expresses nothing except our own wishes. * * * The French say they mean to leave the country, after which MAXIMILIAN must stand, if at all, by the consent of the Mexican people. Probably the Americans would say to this. Whether we interfere or not with the new Empire is a question for our own consideration. We do not say that we will interfere, but we refuse to pledge ourselves to the French against interference. What business is it of theirs? *What right had they to begin playing the arbiter and sovereign on the American Continent and in our immediate neighborhood, and then make our non-interference with their work a condition of their departure? We call on them to withdraw, and will give no pledge whatever as to our future conduct.* This line may be, and no doubt is, exceedingly unpleasant to every one in Europe who wishes for a quiet life, but it is perfectly intelligible, and, what is more, *it puts the French in a most humiliating and difficult position.* As one object of the American policy probably is to punish the French and teach them a lesson for the future, *we do not see why they should be so very anxious to make things pleasant, and to let them out of the scrape into which they have brought themselves.* The peculiar difficulties of the position of the French Emperor are obvious enough. For reasons quite independent of the wishes and feelings of the Americans, he is naturally anxious to withdraw his troops. The discredit of leaving MAXIMILIAN to take care of himself is almost the only motive he can have for keeping them where they are. If, however, he drifts with the United States upon such a ground, he will infallibly be beaten. It is inconceivable that he should be able to reinforce in adequate numbers an army against which the States could direct overwhelming forces, while at sea there would be, to say the least, a fight upon even terms, the United States having the enormous advantage of fighting in their own waters. In a word, it appears to us that LOUIS NAPOLEON has got himself into a predicament from which he can escape only by loss of credit, or by a terrible war, or by the permission of the Americans.

NAPOLEON'S TERRIBLE DILEMMA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 22.

Difficult as it would be to sacrifice the honor of MAXIMILIAN, the Emperor NAPOLEON cannot but feel that to sacrifice the honor of France, especially in a matter undertaken against the wish of the French people, would in some degree jeopardize his throne. Mr. JOHNSON must therefore know that there is a level at which resistance on the part of France would be inevitable, and that he has already very nearly reached it. It will probably appear by and by that there is an undercurrent of secret diplomacy at work, which will modify the aspect of affairs as seen in the present published correspondence. The visit of Mr. SEWARD to the West Indies and Vera Cruz, has apparently been taken as the basis of a notion that a principle of partition may be adopted, under which MAXIMILIAN would retain the Southern Provinces, and forego his pretensions to the Northern ones, which should either fall to the United States or constitute the diminished Republic of JUAREZ. No doubt the Imperial polity is much more easy of establishment in the former than in the latter. Mexico would then be divided, as St. Domingo and Hayti has been, between an Empire and a Republic. One result of so improbable a compromise, if really determined on, would certainly be to sound the knell of the Monroe Doctrine. *There certainly has been terrible miscalculation in the matter.* The Emperor of the French relied on being disentangled from Mexico before the Federal power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. The one operation has occupied more, the other less, time than was anticipated; and hence the French Emperor is suffering from a surprise. *A surprise in politics is, in these circumstances, very much akin to a surprise in strategy.*

HOW WILL HE GET OUT OF IT?

From the London Star, Jan. 22.

How will he get out of the dilemma? For we must still say that we do not believe there is, for all that has been said, any likelihood of the dispute terminating in war. So long as the American Government confines itself to mere passive obstruction France will raise no quarrel; and we have no doubt that a passive obstruction will best secure all the objects which America has to gain. The one paramount danger which the situation involves is the chance of anything being said or done which might render an imperial retreat impossible without open humiliation. How such a contingency would affect public opinion in France, we may gather from the language used in the *Débats* the other day, by so thoughtful and temperate a man as SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN. This distinguished and independent writer is, as every one knows, a consistent and eloquent opponent of the Imperial Government. He condemns, of course, the occupation of Mexico; he would be for abandoning it at once. But he says in the article we refer to, that one of the greatest evils of the situation is that it may provoke the Americans into some hostile demonstration. Because, as he explains, "there would then be no choice, and whatever the toil and expense of going two thousand leagues to seek a duel, it would, nevertheless, perhaps be necessary to accept the challenge, even while cursing the place where the exigencies of the point of honor may at any moment suppress the counsels of prudence." SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, however expresses a high confidence alike in the moderation of the American Government and the prudence of the Emperor of the French, and we entirely share that confidence. The situation is one in which statesmanlike forbearance is eminently politic. *"The world comes to him who waits," is a favorite saying of the Emperor Napoleon himself.* The American Government may just now take it to heart. *The fall of the Mexican Empire has only to be waited for.* It must come if left to time. America has the game in her own hands if only she continues calm and wise enough not to attempt to win it all at once.

The Imperial Speech—Comments and Surmises of the London Press.

From the London Times, Jan. 24.

The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON at the opening of the Legislative Session of 1866 is more argumentative than usual, and more nearly approaches the type of a Presidential Message. The Emperor boasts of what has been accomplished, promises more for the future, lectures the country on its duties, explains its institutions, and compares them with those of neighboring nations, makes a kind of financial statement, and enters upon an important social question affecting the well-being of the working classes. Although the chief interest of the speech belongs to the paragraphs which are devoted to Mexico, there are several matters of importance both to Frenchmen and foreigners in this elaborate address. We must take it as a compliment that the Emperor gives the first place to the meeting of the French and English fleets last August, and augurs from it the maintenance of that good understanding which prevailed between the two nations during the greater part of his reign. It may, indeed, seem strange that the two leading Powers of Europe should spend enormous sums—sums which form the heaviest burdens of their respective nations—in the construction of machines of war more immense, more costly, and more formidable than have ever been known in the history of the world, and then when all that science can accomplish for the destruction of mankind has been elaborated, the meeting of these monsters, and the comparison of their deadly powers, should be taken as the best proof of the good-will of their possessors. Yet so it is. There can be no doubt that the Cherbourg and Portsmouth festivities of last year did more to induce an amicable temper among the French than if there had been an international exhibition of locomotives, or plowing machines, or cotton machinery, with master manufacturers to make speeches and artisans to express their mutual friendship over wine or malt liquor. Nations like to show their strength and to have it appreciated—a moral failing which has been a chief cause of many wars for which statesmen at the time gave grave political reasons, which historians have dutifully echoed. The meeting of the fleets proved to the world that each nation was possessed of tremendous powers of injuring an enemy, and that if the iron-clads of France came into hostile collision with those of England, all the vessels engaged would probably be sent to the bottom, unless, indeed, it proved that no one of them was able to do the slightest harm to the other. As both fleets were admired, both nations were satisfied, and the festivities gave us reason to hope that as long as either Power thinks it necessary to construct these machines of war the comparison of their respective strength may be made by engineers and naval officers in the interests of hospitality, and that the rough trial of a real battle may be dismissed as unnecessary and obsolete. * * * * * * * *

We have always held the opinion that France, and France alone, is responsible for the immense armaments which now overburden Europe. France can attack anybody, while it is perfectly notorious that nobody has any intention of attacking her. If she would come forward and make a large, unmistakable, and permanent reduction in her vast standing army, our belief is that the military system of Europe, the most gigantic evil which afflicts its people, would in a few years crumble to the ground. We do not despair that this will be accomplished, for the motion of the world in these days is a constantly accelerated progression, and the end may be nearer than men suspect. Nothing can be more excellent than the advice the Emperor gives his people in the latter part of his speech, although we might question his political theories, and, above all, his comparison between the institutions of France and those of the United States. It is true that the Emperor has the power of a President to act against the will of the Legislature, but it must be remembered that the President is a politician chosen by the body of the people for a term of only four years, while a French Emperor is supposed to be an hereditary monarch. The almost despotic authority which is intrusted to a man whose character is known, and who is chosen for a brief term, may be and we think is wholly incompatible with good government when it devolves on an hereditary Prince. Undoubtedly, this objection does not arise during the lifetime of the original founder of a dynasty, but, as the Emperor spoke generally, it may be answered that English experience has proved that monarchy cannot be constitutionally maintained without greater restrictions than are necessary where the ruler is but the elected sovereign of the people. We have, however, not the slightest wish to convert the French people from their political ideas to ours. Their best course, indeed, will be, as the Emperor in effect tells them, to think less of politics and more of those social and economical matters without which politics become, as in so many communities of both hemispheres, a mere mischievous agitation. A moral, industrious, well-educated people are sure to obtain good government.

IMPERIAL PHRASES.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 23.

It would greatly contribute to a better understanding of the genius of the Napoleonic system in France if a glossary of the official language of Imperialism, as distinguished from the language of ordinary Frenchmen, could be prepared for the use of the world at large. We offer this suggestion in all sincerity, after fourteen years' experience of the errors of interpretation into which a too literal reading of the Imperial language is apt to betray foreign commentators, for want of a key. Never, perhaps, is the difficulty more acutely felt than in the perusal of those ample and sonorous phrases which fall once a year upon the ears of the French Legislature. There is an imposing frankness in the sentences of the solitary speaker at these annual solemnities which, to estimate at its full worth, requires, it may be, all the surrounding scenic and martial accessories—the boom of cannon, the blast of trumpets, and all the pomp of majesty that encircles the sole visible representative of the national will. A speech that says so much and yet so little is not to be considered as written or spoken in the vulgar tongue. Nor yet should it be painfully deciphered as though it were an oracle with a double meaning in every line. It is, after all, the speech of a man who has a great part to play with studied and appropriate action, or rather who has many parts to play, and to adapt himself to them by rapid and dexterous changes of voice and manner. Our simple duty and desire must be to put the best construction we can upon the words of a Sovereign who, referring in cordial terms to the mutual hospitalities of Cherbourg and Portsmouth last year, accepts these happy meetings as a pledge that "the relations formed upon the field of battle have not been weakened," and that "time has only cemented the agreement of the two countries."

IS THE EMPEROR SINCERE?

From the London Star, Jan. 23.

If the speech really means what it says, then the Mexican question does not give the Emperor the slightest concern. He is preparing—as he said last year he was—for the withdrawal of his troops when French claims and interests are secured; he has indeed already entered into arrangements tending this way with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. Doubtless there is some little emotion awakened across the Texan frontier line by the propinquity of French troops. But all such excitement will calm down before the frankness of the declarations and the policy of France. For the rest the Emperor reminds America that she was invited to cooperate herself in the Mexican expedition, and it was her own fault if she did not choose to do so; and he adds the indisputable truth that great nations which are jealous of their independence ought to be careful about every step which may affect their dignity. It is very possible that the Emperor is sufficiently confident of the peaceful purpose of the American Government, and sees his way clearly enough to an early withdrawal of his troops, to be able in all sincerity to treat the matter thus calmly. We say nothing about the frankness of French policy in Mexico, except that it most assuredly had not much of that quality at the time Mr. DAYTON used to be receiving from M. THOUVENEL daily assurances that France had not the faintest notion of interfering in the political affairs of the Mexican Republic. But we confess we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON is really as confident in the future of his Austrian *protégé* across the Atlantic, as his words and tone would give him out. In vulgar parlance, the Emperor appears to us determined to make the best of a bad business. As it becomes clearly inconvenient to remain in Mexico, he is prudently determined not to see any of the dangers which his withdrawal may bring upon the sovereign whom it was so lately his whim to set up there. The world has good reason to applaud this determination. The fall of the Mexican Empire concerns very few people this side of the Atlantic. It is, on the other hand, something highly important to all of us to be able to infer that the Emperor of the French has not the remotest notion of firing a shot for the defence of the Mexican Sovereign. We need not concern ourselves much about the rest.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE SPEECH.

Paris (Jan. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

The leading features of the Emperor's speech, as I understand them, are a positive undertaking to evacuate Mexico within a reasonably short time; a renewed and emphatic declaration of a policy of peace and neutrality in Europe; a repudiation of the reactionary suggestions of the protectionists against the free-trade legislation of the present reign; a rather vague promise to generalize public instruction; and a decided postponement of political liberty to the Greek Calends. To these characteristics of the speech, which appear on the face of it, I must add one remarkable omission which occurs to me. The Emperor expresses no intention to fulfill the expectation he held out last year of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and offers no explanation of the failure of a project which, announced from the throne last year in sensational terms, was considered as good as carried. Confidence in the infallibility of Imperial resolutions must be to a certain extent weakened by this omission.

The highly important paragraph relating to Mexico fully bears out the anticipation which I confidently ventured upon yesterday, in spite of assertions to the contrary by the *International*, *Constitutionnel*, *Memorial Diplomatique*, *Nord*, and other like authorities, and inspite of an impression which prevailed very generally at the Bourse. It was evidently the Emperor's pleasure to leave semi-official writers upon a false scent while his speech was being printed with impenetrable secrecy in M. ANSELME PETETIN's office. The speech, you will see, entirely confirms the announcement in the *Presse* of Friday last, of Baron SAILLARD's mission to MAXIMILIAN—a mission concealed for several days, and never yet announced by the *Moniteur*. That the Emperor means his promise to evacuate Mexico forthwith to be understood without equivocation or reservation, is shown by his declaration that the "frankness" of the language he now uses will "appease the emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our army on Mexican soil." Had the Emperor thought it expedient not to undertake so emphatically to withdraw from Mexico I should still have thought that he would withdraw, because all his interests, rightly understood, point in the direction of his evacuation. I cannot, therefore, doubt that he will now be as good as his word, when I think that had he spoken otherwise he would have been better than his word. The United States Government, assuming as I do that it will share the confidence I have expressed in the sincerity of the Emperor's declared intention to bring his Mexican army home, will, I am sure, reciprocate his sentiment, that neither nation should take any step calculated to wound the dignity or honor of the other. Although the Emperor speaks of MAXIMILIAN's Government as "founded by the will of the people"—a matter of course, and trivial declaration on the part of a sovereign who attained power by universal suffrage directed by bayonets—he in no way commits himself to the permanence of the Austrian Archduke's throne. The French "interests not to be compromised" by the impending evacuation, are plainly pecuniary interests—Jecker bonds and so forth—but the maintenance of MAXIMILIAN's Empire is neither affirmed nor implied to be a "French interest."

THE MISSION OF M. SAILLARD.

A dispatch received by the *Peruvian* says that the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a minute account of the circumstances under which the Emperor NAPOLEON dispatched M. SAILLARD on a special mission to Mexico. He was hurried to the Palace, when the Emperor said he wanted him to set out without delay for Mexico with a message from him to MAXIMILIAN. He was to tell MAXIMILIAN that he (NAPOLEON) considered that he had not fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and that the time had now arrived when MAXIMILIAN must depend upon his own resources, without the help of the French army. M. SAILLARD asked for some credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any documents—all he had to do was simply to present to MAXIMILLIAN the conversation he had just had and that would suffice. He recommended M. SAILLARD, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, but to depart by the first steamer.

The *Times* correspondent says: "NAPOLEON never does anything without some good and substantial reason. What that reason is, in the present instance, in sending an envoy to Mexico, with only verbal instructions, he himself only knows."

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

From the Paris Presse, Jan. 19.

Almost immediately after his return from Tunis, whither he had been sent on a mission which fully succeeded, Baron SAILLARD, former Secretary of Embassy at Rome, left Paris last Monday evening, and embarked on Tuesday, at Santa Nazaire, for Mexico, where he will, in concert with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, make the necessary arrangements for the return of our troops, which will take place as promptly as possible. There is, therefore, no longer any occasion for any anxiety about the contingency of a maritime war between the French Empire and the American Republic, which already alarmed our traders. Such a war would, indeed, have incalculable consequences for commerce, seeing the deplorable imperfection of the maritime law of nations.

Paris (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the London News.

I have reason to know that what the *Presse* says is perfectly true, so far at least as relates to the fact of Baron SAILLARD having gone to Mexico on a mission. It has, moreover, transpired in court circles that when the Emperor gave the special envoy final instructions, His Majesty expressed himself greatly displeased with MAXIMILIAN on very many grounds, and especially on account of the bad reception he had given to M. LANGLAIS, the Councilor of State, who was sent out to take the finances in hand. M. SAILLARD, speaking of the difficulty and delicacy of his mission, which he said he should endeavor to fulfill to the best of his ability, respectfully inquired whether to the formal papers which M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had furnished him with, His Majesty would not think it desirable to add an autograph letter to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The short and emphatic answer to this suggestion was, I am told, "No." There have been already indications, which I must have noticed in former letters, that MAXIMILIAN was losing the good graces of his powerful patron, and I have little doubt that the semi-official press here will very shortly be instructed to demonstrate that if, when the French troops leave him to himself, the "Ex-Austrian Archduke" should come to grief, it will be entirely his own fault.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. SATTERTHWAITE's circular of the evening of the 24th, says: "Since our last the chief features of American Securities have been some few large transactions in five-twenty bonds and a demand for Erie shares for shipment to New-York. The general public, however, appear to be doing little or no business in these securities. On the week five-twenties have advanced about a ¼, closing at 65¼@65½, notwithstanding reported large shipments from New-York to the continent. Illinois Central shares continued neglected at 75@75½. In Erie shares there have been considerable fluctuations. At one time they were taken as high as 58, but lower quotations per *City of London* seriously depressed the market, and they leave off heavy 2 lower than last week, viz.: at 55¾@56¼. Some demand for Virginia sixes has caused an improvement of $1. Atlantic and Great Western shares are steady."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were steady and rather firmer. The discount rate of the Bank of England continued to remain at 8 ℔ cent. The supply of money in the discount market continues comparatively large. Choice bills are easily negotiated at ½@1 ℔ cent. below the Bank's minimum.

(By Telegraph to Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 26.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 53,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,750 and exporters 14,000 bales. The market has declined ¼d. for American and ¼d.@½d. for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing heavy at the authorized quotations of Thursday, which are as follows: Fair Orleans, 21d.; Middling Orleans, 19½d.; Fair Mobiles, 20½d.; Middling Mobiles, 19½d.; Fair Uplands, 20½d.; Middling Uplands, 19½d. The stock in port is estimated at 424,500 bales, of which 134,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is inactive, and prices for goods and yarns tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS are steady.

PROVISIONS are quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Consols for money 86⅞@86 15-16.
United States Five-Twenties, 65@65¼.
Erie Railroad shares, 55¾@56¼.
Illinois Central Shares, 75@75½.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £39,000.

The Recent City Car Accident—Death of Thomas Kearney—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

On Monday afternoon last, a man named THOMAS KEARNEY, was run over in Elm-street, near Pearl, by car No. 7, of the Bleecker-street line, as already reported in the TIMES. Yesterday the injured man died at the New-York Hospital, and an inquest was held on the body by Coroner COLLIN. From the testimony taken before the Jury it appeared that on the afternoon in question, HENRY BOLT was driving his car at a rapid rate, which was claimed to have been unnecessary, in order to gain sufficient impetus to go up the inclined plane which the rising of the street presents at that point. The Company, it appeared at one time, had an extra horse stationed at that corner, to assist the regular team in hauling the car up the hill, but from reason not explained, the arrangement had been discontinued.

JOHN COLE, conductor of the car, expressed the opinion that a flagman would be of far more service than any extra horse. The driver, HENRY BOLTX, gave it as his belief that it was necessary to have a flagman on the corner of Elm and Pearl streets.

On the case being given to the Jury they brought in the following verdict:

"That THOMAS KEARNEY, the deceased, came to his death by being accidentally run over by Car No. 7, of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, and that we exonerate the driver from all blame in the matter; and we think that the company ought to have a flagman or an extra horse at that locality, to prevent further accidents."

MR. KEARNEY was a native of Ireland and 48 years of age.

Jewelry Operators and Gift Enterprises.

A man named H. HAYWARD, of the firm of HAYWARD & Co., who have an office at No. 229 Broadway, has been brought before the Mayor several times on charges of swindling. It appears that HAYWARD & Co. operate in the following manner: They first send a circular, stating that they have received 50 cents for two certificates, the said certificates being inclosed in the letter. The recipient of the letter has probably not sent any money whatever to them, up to this time. One of these certificates invariably states that on receipt of $5 24, a watch, value $50, will be sent; and the other, that a chain, value $25, will be forwarded on receipt of some small amount.

Those who are foolish enough to believe these promises send their money to HAYWARD & Co., and, as is alleged, that is the last they ever hear of it. Several of these victims, usually countrymen, have laid their cases before the Mayor, but as HAYWARD invariably declares that the articles ordered have been dispatched, and as there are no means of proving the contrary, he is allowed to depart, "scot free." The following notices of HAYWARD's firm and another in Brooklyn, who are supposed to be in collusion with HAYWARD, have appeared in the TIMES and one of the Brooklyn papers:

"VICTIMIZING A COUNTRYMAN.—H. HAYWARD, of the firm of HAYWARD & Co., doing business at No. 229 Broadway, was brought before Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday on a charge of swindling preferred by Rev. UZEL CONDICT, of Salisbury, N. H. The complainant stated that his son remitted $36 to HAYWARD & Co., in payment for certificates, which, according to HAYWARD's advertisements, were to entitle the holders to gold watches, diamond rings, and a number of other valuable articles. No answer was received from HAYWARD & Co., and Mr. CONDICT, having been called to the city on other business, paid a visit to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, who detailed Officer WILKINSON to work up the case. HAYWARD was arrested and taken before the Mayor, where he acknowledged the receipt of the letter, but said that it had been opened before it came into his hands and the money abstracted. Mayor HOFFMAN did not believe HAYWARD's statement, and ordered him to refund the money, which was done."—*N. Y. Times, Jan. 17, 1866.*

"THE JEWELRY 'OPERATORS'—MAYOR WOOD ORDERS THEM BEFORE HIM AND GIVES THEM HIS ULTIMATUM.—Officer JOHN CORR, of the Mayor's office, this day arrested, at their office in Montague-street, opposite the Post-office, Messrs. HAMMOND & Co., and took them before His Honor Mayor WOOD. The charge alleged against this firm is that they are jewelry swindlers. Their circular has been published heretofore in the columns of this paper. This firm is doing a large business through the Post-office, and also the express office. They have been before the Mayor several times, and in each case they made good the claims against them. This morning His Honor told the gentlemen plainly that if they did not quit the business they would be compelled to leave the city—a decision in which the public will uphold him."

As the law now stands, there appears to be no redress for those who have been victimized. It was supposed that the law would warrant the Post-office authorities in stopping the letters addressed to these and similar firms, but it appears that such is not the case, and that there is nothing to prevent their reaping a rich harvest from the ignorant and foolish.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE AGAIN.—The Mr. NEWMAN referred to, as a lawyer appearing for D. M. PORTER in the case of PORTER vs. STOVER, reported in the TIMES of the 6th inst., and who was severely censured by Judge MCCUNN for reading an indecent and unprofessional affidavit, was not Mr. CLEMENT D. NEWMAN.

THE BALL SEASON.—The employes of the several telegraph companies in this City intend holding their second annual ball at Irving Hall on the 19th inst. This doubtless will be one of the most successful balls of the season, and those anxious to attend should secure tickets at once, which may be had at any telegraph office.

FIFTH WARD EVENING SCHOOL.—The closing exercises of this school take place this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. A distribution of certificates to the female department will be made during the evening.

THE LINDSEY BLUES.—A reception will be held by the Lindsey Blues at Irving Hall on Wednesday, the 14th inst. This will be the thirteenth season in which the Blues have held these reunions.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIAL CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held at Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

A RECIPE FOR COUNTERFEITING FOREIGN PERFUMES.—Take several gross of spurious labels, a quantity of bad spirits and coarse essential oils; mix and bottle the latter articles, and paste the former on the vials. Then sell the stuff (and the public) if you can. But you can't do much in that way while PHALON's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has the command of every domestic market.—*Washington Star.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.—The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the stomach cause irritation and often prolonged sickness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be found in the Vermifuge Comfits.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Elliptic Sewing-Machines, are now for sale or to let by J. B. GARDNER & CO., No. 139 6th-av.

Booty and Beauty. Boots and shoes of every description for ladies, gents and children, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Snow Boots. And all kinds of warm and water-proof boots and shoes, for ladies, gents, boys and children, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machine.—A. H. SUPLEE, [illegible] Broadway. Agents wanted.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c. Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

We would call attention to the sale of the valuable lease to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—Valuable lease southeast corner 5th-av. and 44th-st. Particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

It is not a humbug—Be convinced.—Though having been in use only for a short time, METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY has gained a world-wide reputation, and is recommended by the best doctors in New-York as the only sure cure for rheumatism.

Boots and Shoes at Reduced Prices.—BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, has the largest assortment in the city, for ladies, gents and children, which he is now selling at much less than former prices, in order to make room for Spring goods. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Ask for the Latest Styles.—Impeatrice Chignon, Chignon Pompadour, and the Persian Twist, &c., at G. BASTET, No. 329 Canal-st. For sale 50 gross of all the old styles. Coils, &c., at a sacrifice.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown, best, cheapest. Reliable Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander Safes.—Also, an assortment of Wilder's, for sale cheap for cash at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—VER VALEN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 8, by Rev. A. S. Freeman, WM. L. BUTLER, of New-York City, and MARIA A., daughter of Richard A. Ver Valen, of the former place.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

COHEN—BROOKE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the First Congregational Tabernacle, by Rev. John Milton Holmes, Mr. ISAAC COHEN, of New-York, and Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late William Brooke.

CRONYN—MABEE.—At the Church of the Messiah, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, GEORGE H. CRONYN and EMILY TEIRS, eldest daughter of Geo. J. W. Mabee, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DE WITT—GINNEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., THOMAS T. DE WITT and LOUISE, eldest daughter of Henry Ginnel, Esq., all of that city.

EDLY—KELLEY.—At the Ascension Church, on Thursday, Feb. 8, by Rev. R. Lowery, LOUISE R. KELLEY, daughter of the late Robert R. Kelley, and HENRY EDLY, all of this city.

FISH—WHITE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., S. BAYARD FISH and LEVANTIA W., eldest daughter of the late Hon. Joseph L. White.

HAGAMAN—PUTMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, GEORGE C. HAGAMAN, of New-York City, and MAGGIE V., eldest daughter of Aaron Putman, Esq., of Rotterdam, N. Y.

LYON—WILLMER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., by Rev. N. Millard, J. E. LYON, of New-York, and EMILY, daughter of Ed. Willmer, Esq., of Liverpool, England.

STACY—FORBES.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, William Forbes, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Shedden, JAMES G. STACY, of Foxcroft, Me., and ISABELLA M. FORBES.

WOODHOUSE—ARROWSMITH.—At the Church of the Holy Apostles, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., LORENZO G. WOODHOUSE and EMMA D. ARROWSMITH, all of New-York.

WILLIAMS—COFFEE.—On Monday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Church, THADDEUS K. WILLIAMS, of Ridgewood, N. J., and EMMA M. COFFEE, of this city.

DIED.

AUTEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 7, ANNIE MARIA, wife of James W. Auten, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av.

BOWNE.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Thursday, Feb. 8, FRANCES SARAH, wife of Obadiah Bowne.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

CLAPP.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, JOHN J. CLAPP, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, in the 48th year of his age.

The members of the Bar and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., from his late residence in White Plains. Trains at 8 o'clock A. M. from 26th-st., New-York, will be in season for the funeral.

HAMMOND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, at Greenburgh, Westchester County, Mrs. CORNELIA ANN HAMMOND, wife of Clark Hammond, and grand-daughter of Gerard G. Beekman, deceased, in her 63d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Tarrytown to meet the train arriving from New-York.

HOSFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, FREDERIC HOSFORD, son of F. J. Hosford, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Henry Hosford, No. 17 Bond-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KNOWER.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., ANNA M., eldest daughter of Thomas D. and Laura H. Knower, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Capt. Wm. Buskhout, Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MEECH.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, SARAH J. D., wife of Alexander Meech, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City, this day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MACDONOUGH.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, JESSIE, only child of James and Eliza Macdonough, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MCKENNA.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at 12½ o'clock A. M., at Harlem, CHARLES MCKENNA, aged 70 years, after a long illness.

His friends and those of his brothers, James and Wm. McKenna, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother James, corner of 5th-av. and 133d-st., to St. Paul's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, from thence to Calvary Cemetery. Coaches will be in waiting at No. 59 Elm-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

MOORE.—At Wilton, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, JOHN MOORE, formerly of Ravenswood, L. I., in the 68th year of his age.

PLIMPTON.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 8, HOWARD CROSS, only son of Charles R. and Emma L. Plimpton, aged 3½ years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 96 Wayne-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

RYER.—At Fort Washington, Feb. 7, after a severe illness, SARAH ELIZA, eldest daughter of Samuel B. and Catherine F. Ryer, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, at Fort Washington, Friday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock.

She kept her birthday in Heaven.

STEARNS.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Feb. 2, at Denver, Colorado, JOSEPH KETCHUM STEARNS, youngest son of the late Dr. John Stearns, of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

TYSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, HARRY GRANT TYSON, youngest son of George I. and Cassie E. Tyson, aged 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 10th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 146 Waverley-place.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 8, JOHN WHITE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 236 West 18th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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CROUP.—HOW IT MAY BE EASILY PREVENTED; also cause and cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—100 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

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THE TRIBUTE BOOK

A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION, DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

The publishers have received the following:

FROM ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 13th Nov., 1865.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times."

FROM MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, CHICAGO.

"It will always be retained and cherished in the family with grateful feelings. A faithful illustration of the generosity and gratitude of our country toward the patriotic soldiers who so nobly fought in our defence."

The New-York *Evening Post* says:
"It is the story of seventy millions of dollars."

The Boston *Journal* says:
"It is full of interest, beauty and real splendor."

The New-York *Herald* says:
"In many eyes the book doth share the glory."

"The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:
"It is absolutely magnificent."

The New-York *Independent* says:
"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
"It is a tribute to American generosity."

The New-York *Tribune* says:
"It is a romance in interest and history in facts."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and thrilling."

The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."

The Philadelphia *North American* says:
"It gives prominence to glorious facts."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says:
"It is a noble roll of honor."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:
"It will be the literary ornament of every fireside."

The Boston *Saturday Gazette* says:
"It is a rare and wonderful record."

The Boston *Congregationalist* says:
"It is a noble testimony to Christian patriotism."

The *Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette* says:
"It is a trophy of the book-making art."

The Boston *Transcript* says:
"It is most desirable to own and prize."

The New-York *Evangelist* says:
"It is well worth the price asked for it."

The New-York *Observer* says:
"It was fitting that the story of those who at home sustained the Government in its life-struggle should be put on lasting record. Not they only who go to the battle-field are the defenders and saviours of their country. The women and the men who give their labor, their time and their money to the cause, who work and pray and send, who think of the sick and wounded and dying, and supply the hospitals and camps with food and medicines and *the bread of life*, these are entitled to the grateful memories of posterity, and the hearty commendations of their compatriots. It was a happy thought to embalm these patriotic works in one magnificent volume, a record of the voluntary offerings of the American people to the cause of their beloved country in the hour of its deadly peril."

The TRIBUTE BOOK is prepared with fidelity and impartiality, and the result is honorable to the philanthropic and religious character of the people. The mechanical execution challenges criticism. A large quarto, on the purest paper, combining elegance with durability, it is in all these respects, and every other, worthy of the illustrious object it is designed to commemorate. As it is published only by subscription, we doubt not that it will for many years to come be the crowning ornament and treasure of thousands of patriotic households in our happy land, rejoicing in peace and the restoration of a disturbed and beloved union."

THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper, and is illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship. The book is sold EXCLUSIVELY BY SUBSCRIPTION, at the reasonable price of TWENTY DOLLARS.

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TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMPTIVES.—When ordering Cod Liver Oil be particular to designate RUSHTON'S (F. V.) new style. Each bottle in a box, wholesale and retail, 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED REVOLVERS FOR SALE BY MILLER & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE is (all agree) THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE. PRICE, $25.

With a most complete new manufactory, we now guarantee to supply not the so-called "cheap," second-rate article, but a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE at a reasonable price, $25, which we warrant, and allow our purchasers to return if not found to be the CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.

☞ Clergymen, postmasters or others sending us an order for three machines, we PRESENT with a MACHINE, FREE OF CHARGE, and allow a handsome percentage upon further orders. Address the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway.

☞ Read what our highest authority says: "We have examined the new Bartlett sewing-machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind, found to be durable and noiseless. THE STITCH IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THE CHEAP MACHINES."—*Scientific American.*

SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS, wholesale and retail. MILLER & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

CARRIAGES, R. M. STIVERS. (G. W. SMITH, SPECIAL LATE STIVERS & SMITH) Has a large and splendid stock on exhibition, and are manufacturing extensively. FINE ROAD AND TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, CALECHES, ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, &c., &c. NOS. 94, 96, 98, 100, AND 102 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 3RD AND 4TH AVS., NEW-YORK.

A STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION. No steam boiler should be without ASHCROFT'S LOW-WATER DETECTOR. Over five thousand in use. Address JOHN ASHCROFT, No. 50 John-st., New-York.

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WENDELL PHILLIPS, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on "National Affairs," before the Brooklyn Fraternity. WENDELL PHILLIPS, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. HENRY WARD BEECHER, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Tickets for the three lectures, $1 25; with reserved seats $2; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at Dyas & Co., No. 365 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day February, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CATARRH! SCROFULA! DYSPEPSIA! NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., for 60 years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, has discovered positive cures for the above and all chronic diseases. Explanatory circular one stamp. Treatise on all diseases 15 cents.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut to order, mounted and repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT CURE OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION in New-York.

BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

Miss Catherine Collins is now a living testimony of the effects of Dr. Schenck's medicine. She resides at No. 211 Mott-st., New-York. Dr. Schenck visited her about the 1st of February last. He found her apparently in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and, from all appearances, could not last more than three weeks. Her left lung, from bottom to top, was nothing but a mass of corruption. The right bronchial tubes were also affected, but no cavities. She had night sweats, chills and flashes of heat at times; could not lie down, but had to be propped up in a chair. Her mother said that her husband and several of her children had died in the same way. They were poor and not able to buy medicine, but Dr. Schenck took an interest in her, and gave her medicine, and cured her. Now any one that has a cough or lung disease should call and see her. It gives them more confidence in Dr. Schenck's medicines. They will find a quite hearty-looking person, with right lung sounding full, clear, with respiration healthy and natural, and the left one dead, sounding as though what was left was solid and useless. Still she, like Dr. Schenck, lives with one lung, and enjoys good health. She was cured because she was confined to her room. Many of Dr. Schenck's certificates you read seem almost improbable, but by inquiring, they find them not exaggerated. They were bedfast until their lungs healed and took no cold. How much easier should those not so far gone be cured. They may take Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pill, and follow the directions closely, and keep getting better and worse, and finally die, for one simple reason—they keep taking little colds, enough to keep the lungs inflamed. When a person has a diseased lung, they should stay in the house as much, and even more than one just recovering from a dangerous sickness; yet it is thought by most physicians best for consumptive patients to go out and get the fresh air; but do they ever cure real consumption by this course?

Dr. Schenck's medicines cleanse the stomach and liver, equalize the circulation of the blood, create an appetite, and the food is made to digest and made into good blood, and that is all they do. Nature will do the rest. Dr. J. H. Schenck will be at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.; No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.; No. 38 Summer-st., Boston, every Wednesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.; and every other Friday, at No. 109 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. All advice free, but for a thorough examination with his respirometer, he charges $3.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "LIGHT ON THE DARK RIVER."

We will publish Wednesday, Feb. 7,

ESPERANCE.

BY META LANDER,
Author of "Light on the Dark River," "Marion Graham," &c.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 75.

NOTICES OF THE ADVANCED SHEETS.

From Transcript, Boston.

Meta Lander, the nom de plume of this gifted writer, encouraged by the success of her previous works, has written a new novel, which in some respects is superior to her former books, and will attract the same, if not greater, interest.

From the Boston Post.

A capital novel of the Beulah order, entitled "Esperance," is about to be issued from Sheldon & Co.'s press. It has many elements of permanent popularity, and its diction is unexceptionable.

From the Round Table.

As we have already hinted, we like the book. It is written in good plain English, and the attempts at what passes for fine writing are so few that it is hardly fair to criticise them. The author is, moreover, evidently a careful observer of human nature. Every character introduced is human—which is saying a great deal for a modern novel. The moral of the book, too, is excellent. Under the guise of an attractive story Meta Lander utters more wholesome truth than may be found in a score of ordinary sermons, yet so unobtrusively that the casual reader might overlook it entirely. As a work of art "Esperance" may encounter severe criticism, but as a really good book—good as a story, good as a reflection of every-day life, and good as conveying a valuable moral lesson—we cordially commend it to our readers.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD;
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FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS OF BROADway Elevated Railroad track see plan in full in *American Statesman* for Saturday.

READ *AMERICAN STATESMAN* ON THAD. STEVENS' Unconstitutional Amendment.

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Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865		2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COIT,	DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
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GEO. G. HOBSON,	FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE,	JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRICE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY,	WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned, Trustees under the second mortgage of this company, will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of thirteen of the second mortgage bonds, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this company, on or before the 14th day of February, instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A. RAPELLO, FREDERICK A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERLY located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
Sheldon, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

Broad Top Coal and Iron Company,
Office No. 26 Exchange-place,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co.,
Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Office of the United States Bank Note Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, Feb. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK NOTE COMPANY will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 15. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
STEPHEN PAUL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
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Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest IN GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

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STATE AID BONDS.
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Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
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NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
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L. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. P. DAMERMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK,	NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865		$3,658,755 55
Amount of premiums received during 1865	$2,084,804 86	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c	257,260 54	2,342,065 40
Total		$6,000,820 95
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death	$490,522 03	
Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities and surrendered and canceled policies	294,698 53	
Paid salaries, printing and office expenses	71,828 95	
Paid commissions and agency expenses	216,405 53	
Paid for advertising and physician's fees	31,542 41	
Paid taxes, internal revenue stamps, war contribution and law expenses	14,203 80	$1,118,901 25
Total		$4,881,919 70
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$350,086 56	
Invested in United States stocks, cost (Market value $2,140,775.)	2,115,431 25	
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost (Market value $54,475.)	52,561 50	
Invested in other stocks, cost (Market value $334,075.)	333,923 15	
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value $55,868.)	48,500 00	
Real estate (Market value $250,000.)	140,619 74	
Bonds and mortgages	250,747 02	
Premium notes on existing policies bearing interest	1,186,988 21	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	242,451 02	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	60,980 59	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	1,879 12	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	197,601 54	$4,881,919 70

The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. upon all participating premiums on Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1866, and directed the redemption in full of the dividends declared in 1863 and 1864.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the home office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the return on settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 5,138 new policies were issued, insuring $16,324,888.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1866.

Assets as above, at cost		$4,881,919 70
Market value $5,018,449 66		
Disposed of as follows:		
Reserved for losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	$78,841 45	
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs	26,000 00	
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	285 [illegible]	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest)	[illegible]	
Reserved for:		
Dividends declared prior to 1863, due and payable on demand	118,211 88	
Dividends, 1863 and 1864, now to be paid	282,896 00	
Dividend, 1865, (present value)	115,042 00	
Dividend, 1866, (present value)	103,117 00	
Special reserve, (not divided)	184,228 95	4,881,919 70

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN....President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON....(Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods, No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS....(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL....Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER....(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
JOHN E. WILLIAMS....President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. C. DUSENBERY....(Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT....(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS....(late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS....(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER....(Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON....(Appleton & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS....(Collins & Brother, Stationers,) No. 84 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON....(Wm. Barton & Son,) No. 43 Pine-st.
WM. A. BOOTH....(Booth & Edgar,) No. 95 Front-st.
THOMAS SMULL....(Thos. Smull & Son,) No. 76 Gold-st.
SANFORD COBB....President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD....Banker, (Van Schaick, Massett & Co.,) 19 William-st.
JAMES G. KING....Banker, No. 53 William-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY....(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
Theodore M. Banta, Cashier.
Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D., George Wilkes, M. D., Medical Examiners.
Charles Wright, M. D., Asst. Medical Examiner.

Office of the Central American Transit Company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 5, 1866.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT STEAMSHIP STOCK.—The Directors of the Central American Transit Company, exercising the right conferred by the charter of the company of increasing the capital, separating the property and business and dividing the stock of the company, offer to the stockholders and to the public, for the purpose of paying the existing liabilities of the company and perfecting their steamship lines, and of improving and operating the transit, 40,000 shares of the Central American Steamship Stock, payable cash, 10 per cent. Feb. 15; 10 per cent. March 15; 10 per cent. April 15; 5 per cent. May 15; 5 per cent. June 15; 5 per cent. July 15, and 5 per cent. Aug. 15.

The subscribers have the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock at par for Central American Steamship Stock at par, at any time of payment of installments, in amounts not to exceed the above-mentioned payments in cash on their respective subscriptions, for which certificates of full-paid steamship stock will be issued as exchanges are made.

Scrip certificates will be given on payment of the installments in cash.

On the 15th August the option of the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock for Central American Steamship Stock will cease.

A prospectus will be ready for delivery at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, on and after the 6th inst. WM. H. WEBB, President.
A. J. Hamilton, Secretary.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 OR $10,000, ON bond and mortgage, on improved real estate worth double the amount. Interest payable at the office of the subscriber. A. P. WHITEHEAD, No. 6 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York.	DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York.	WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.
Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. WM. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,661 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38	$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,995 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received)	275,340 53	$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90
CAPITAL.		
The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is		$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866		644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus		1,644,148 48
ASSETS. JAN. 1, 1866.		
Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50	
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 57	
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	167,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00	
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00	
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,700 00	
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	13,360 00	
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,880 00	
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,136 43	
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75	
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90	
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85	
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	92,280 13	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35	$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,	HENRY PARISH,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY,	JOHN A. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWIE R. MCILVAINE,	CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES,	J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	GEO. W. HATCH.

OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
New-York, Feb. 5, 1866.
Schedules of (30) thirty or more Seven and Three-tenths Coupons, payable Feb. 15 inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEAR BONDS,
ISSUED TO THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
Dubuque, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, Feb. 6, 1866.

54TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

Office of Central Petroleum Company,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 5, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 20th day of February inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
Oswego, Feb. 5, 1866. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, January 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Naugatuck Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, cor. Main-st. and South-av., Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 1, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a half-yearly dividend of Seven (7) per cent., free from government tax, payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLLS, Treasurer.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the New-York and Allegany Oil Company, No. 134 Maiden-lane, New-York.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of the company of five per cent. Also, a surplus dividend of ten per cent., both free of government tax, and payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
Feb. 6, 1866. PHILIP R. KEARNEY, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital,	$500,000 00
Surplus,	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1866.
This Company has this day declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.
to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital,	$200,000
Assets,	252,000

New-York, Jan. 25, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
Washington Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1866.
A DIVIDEND of
SIX PER CENT.
is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.
Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
Wm. K. Lothrop, Secretary.
Wm. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash capital	$1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866	1,429,497 12

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.

Office Greenwich Insurance Company,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 156 Broadway, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE WOLF CREEK DIAMOND COAL CO., NO. 205 WALNUT-ST.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 15. The transfer books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 15th inst.
R. R. ROBB, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Feb. 7, 1866.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed and the brands; also the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the months of February and March, 1866, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.
ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the months of February and March, 1866, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be purchased, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Feb. 8, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 10th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
100 barrels first quality kiln-dried YELLOW CORN MEAL.
100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
174 barrels new No. 1 MACKEREL.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Separate proposals, *in duplicate,* must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
Samples of the Meal and Sugar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Military Division of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST-MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business Spiritualist, tells past, present, and the future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 210 Fourth-avenue. Ladies, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL Clairvoyant, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Past, present and future foretold. No. 910 Broadway. The doubtful invited. Room No. 22.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you wish to know, losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases; &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 24 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.
The firm of PIERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
No. 24 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PIERSON & CO.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL WINCHESTER,
J. FRED. PIERSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, is dissolved by the death of SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, the special partner.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAML. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, Surviving Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & COMPANY.
The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic goods and other merchandise generally upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.
The general partners interested therein are Henry Bowers, who resides in Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and Gilbert L. Beeckman and Henry Beeckman Graham, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.
The special partners interested therein are Samuel Dexter Bradford and John Henry Bradford, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.
The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit:
Samuel Dexter Bradford has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and John Henry Bradford one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
The said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and it will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, General Partners.
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD,
JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, Special Partners.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, Jr., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, Jr.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, Jr., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of COOPER & FELLOWS is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
CHAS. B. HAYES,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866. LOUIS A. FELLOWS.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COOPER, FELLOWS & CO., who will settle the affairs of the late firm of COOPER & FELLOWS.
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
CHAS. H. FELLOWS,
ROBERT FORSTER,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866. CHAS. B. HAYES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the style of FELLOWS & OSTRANDER, for the purpose of transacting a watch importing and jewelry business.
LOUIS A. FELLOWS,
HENRY C. OSTRANDER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KIGGINS & KELLOGG is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned. HENRY KIGGINS,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1866. A. W. KELLOGG.

The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., and succeeded to the business of Kiggins & Kellogg, will continue at the old stand, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.
HENRY KIGGINS,
CHARLES P. TOOKER,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866. ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

Office of the American Umbrella Frame Company, Feb. 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. payable on and after March 1.
JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.—AMOS FINCH HAS THIS day retired from the firm of AMOS FINCH & CO. The affairs of the late firm will be settled and the business continued by the new firm at the old stand, No. 320 Greenwich-st. REYNOLDS & GRASSE.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.

MR. W. W. MERRIAM THIS DAY withdraws from our firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm and style of BELL & YELVERTON.
MERRIAM & BELL.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. F. A. HILLIARD IS A MEMBER in our firm from this date.
H. C. STIMSON & CO.,
New-York, Feb. 5, 1866. No. 25 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.
The stock, fixtures, goodwill and lease of Store No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. The best business location in the city, and will be sold cheap to the right party. Apply to SAMUEL TUCK.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—A LONG ESTABLISHED bookstore, with one of the best stands on Broadway, and having a large run of first-class customers and constantly increasing, is offered for sale with the lease, &c. To one who wishes to engage in a business already established this is a rare opportunity. None but a cash customer need apply. Communications strictly confidential. Address L. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE GENTS. furnishing goods business for sale: house, 50 rooms, No. 56 Leonard-st. for sale or to let; house, 17 rooms, No. 116 Varick-st.; also, leases on Chambers and Warren-sts., store property for sale; stores, offices, lofts, basements to let. Address, one week, G. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietors having other business requiring their attention, will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, stock, fixtures, &c., complete, doing a splendid business, in one of the best locations for first-class trade in the city. To a party applying immediately, will be sold at a great bargain. For further particulars call at No. 581 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A STOCK Commission-house; one that can advance some capital and willing to do a strictly commission business may hear of an opportunity by addressing, stating amount of capital at command and where an interview can be had, C., Box No. 3,983 Post-office.

AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN WISHES to invest $1,000 to $20,000 in a profitable business, and would give personal attention. Parties replying, address CAPITAL, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, giving real name and full particulars. Communications confidential.

PARTNER WANTED.—DOCTORS—A PARTNER wanted in one of the best located medical offices in New-York City. For particulars call on or address Dr. R. A. KING, No. 618 Broadway, or No. 126 9th-st., New-York City, for one week.

$30,000 CAPITAL WANTED—TO ENLARGE a well-established piano manufacturing business, which is profitable. A special or active partner with the above amount can address H. & O., Box No. 1,603.

A HOOP SKIRT FACTORY FOR SALE.—Has been established six years; has a good class of cash customers and rent free for fifteen months, or the owner would take a partner. Address HOOP SKIRTS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING THE above amount wishes to join a party already established in business. No agents. Address, with name and references, C. A. K., Box No. 5,380, New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FOR SALE in Brooklyn; a three-story brick store and dwelling, with a well-established business in a first-class neighborhood; none but parties having means need apply. Address T., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class drug store, doing a good cash business, in a good thoroughfare, well stocked and handsomely fitted up. Apply to J. C. ANDERSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, Room No. 11.

$150.—WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE an interest in a good business; one having $150 will find a good chance. Address, with real name, BUSINESS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—THE following United States bonds, viz: One bond 5-20, No. 43,322, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 43,323, $1,000; one bond 5-20, No. 23,791, $500. Being second series of 1st May, 1862, payable to Fisk & Hatch or bearer.
One bond 10-40, $1,000, No. 28,730; one bond 10-40, No. 21,070, $500. Interest due 1st of March and 1st of September. Payable to S. C. Thompson or bearer.
The above reward will be paid by presenting the same to E. R. MEAD Jr. & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

LOST—BY A LADY, BETWEEN HAUGHWOUT'S and Lord & Taylor's, a brown morocco POCKET-BOOK, bound in gilt, containing about $105 in bills. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the office of Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner Broadway and Broome-st.

LOST—A BLACK LACE SHAWL, ON WEDNESDAY evening, in 5th-av., between 37th and 34th sts. A large reward will be paid if returned to No. 64 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
274 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
300 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
170 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
[illegible]
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
Military Division of the Tennessee, Chief Quartermaster's Office U. S. Military Railroads, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz.:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.
At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz.:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.
Office No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE, IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT.
JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction,
MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1866,
at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the late Grover C. Furman, deceased, the following valuable productive property, in fee simple, viz.:
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 145 3d-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 129 4th-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 77 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 97 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 99 South 1st-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 70 South 2d-st.
Frame dwelling-house and lot, No. 72 South 2d-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 136 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 138 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 140 4th-st.
Brick store and dwelling, No. 142 4th-st.
Brick dwelling-house, northeast corner of 3d and South 1st sts.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 97 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house, No. 99 Broadway.
Brick dwelling-house.
Terms at sale. For maps and further particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, WEST, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST STREETS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:
Beaver-st.—Valuable four-story brick store, No. 39 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts. Lot about 21x103.6.
Greenwich-st., No. 88—Three-story brick building near Rector-st. About 25x115.
West-st., Southeast Corner of Hoboken-st.—"Collins Hotel," opposite Albany Steamboat Landing. 44x80 feet.
West 20th-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th av.; 25x40 feet. Lot 25x92.
West 21st-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x55 feet. Lot 25x92.
West 21st-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot, new, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. House 20x50. Lot 20x92.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
Office of Assistant Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.
Will be sold at public auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,
Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 15x22; and weighing about 20 tons each.
Two (2) box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—cash in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Jan. 22, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample,* five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.
Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
Subsistence Office, U. S. A.,
No. 8 South Gay-street,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, 1866.
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Jan. 18, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Jan. 10, 1866.
SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE ADJOINING LOTS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, two of the most desirable lots on Brooklyn Heights, situated on Columbia, running through to Furman-st., each lot 25x150 feet, commanding a view of the city and harbor of New-York, and within ten minutes distance from the foot of Wall-st., and in the best and most fashionable neighborhood and amidst the best improvements in the City of Brooklyn. Maps at the auction room, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture: three elegant carved rosewood suites, in silk brocatelle and reps, rosewood and mahogany hall stand, a very large carved gothic blackwalnut arm-chair, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, &c., &c., sheets, blankets, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of office furniture, setting and standing desk, office chairs, cocoa matting, stoves, &c.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
No. 451 Eighth-av.,
New-York, Feb. 8, 1866.
GOVERNMENT HORSES.—THE FINAL and last sale of government horses will take place on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.
L. LOWRY MOORE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
FINE ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern pictures, by well-known artists, among them will be found specimens by

TERKATE,	ADOLF DILLENS,
VELTENS,	DIELMAN,
SMETS,	GUTERBOOK,
HY. DILLENS,	VAN SEBEN,
LISCKART,	ROSENBOOM,
KARL ROOS,	BOURGONONE,
HEDA,	PETER DE LAAR.

The above are now on exhibition, and are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, as they will positively be sold without any reserve.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases.
26 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
200 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
100 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
[illegible] Teeth Extracting Instruments.
800 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,200 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general-operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Fergusson.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
200 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

Burdett, Jones & Co., Auctioneers.
NOTICE.
CUMBERLAND COAL AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 3,000 tons Cumberland coal, now in this city. Samples can be seen at office.

By T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 9, AT 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 12 East River:
5,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Conquest*, from Messina.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire genteel furniture, &c., of a large house; carpets, beds, bedding, diamond jewelry, rings, pins, studs, watches, chains, &c. By order of Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to 'The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,' made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1843, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-five feet eight and one-half inches, or thereabouts, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said premises above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 39 Wall-st.
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
d29-law9wF* No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE District Court, U. S. S. D. New-York, in the matter of WILLIAM T. VOORHIES, a bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the door of said court, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at four o'clock P. M., all the interest of said bankrupt which is vested in me, on four lots in the City of New-York, known as lots Nos. 160, 161, 162, 163, on the Prospect Tract Map, on the north side of 116th-st., distant 400 feet easterly from the 10th-av.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Official or General Assignee.
Dated New-York, Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 25th of January, 1866, an indentured apprentice, ADOLPH GONZALES, a Chilian boy, aged 14 years. Any person employing or harboring said boy will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
L. B. LENT.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days at noon, precisely:
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to ISAAC BELL, President, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway. C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON....3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE....3,204 tons....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT....1,130-horse power
PEREIRE....1,130-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS....1,130-horse power
Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
LAFAYETTE....FRIDAY....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
ETNA....SATURDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 17
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 11 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAMSHIP TRIPOLI WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Friday) MORNING, 9th instant. Storage waived on permits presented, and registered with the storekeeper before noon on Saturday, 10th instant.
Goods shipped at Havre per *Baltic*, for transfer to *Java*, and per *Stromboli*, for transfer to *Hecla*, have arrived per *Tripoli*. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU....Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON. The Central Railroad is now open to Augusta. All goods consigned to the agent of the road will be forwarded free of commission.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. BLACK STAR LINE. The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 28.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
Merchandise for Isthmus of Panama taken at greatly reduced rates. Shippers will find it to their advantage to examine our tariff. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS. The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports of A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. $300 — Second Cabin. $250 — Steerage. $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. $175 to $150. Second Class. $100. Third Class. $50.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT, will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander, on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA, and the QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and fast steamship ALHAMBRA, CROWELL, Master, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 10th February.
For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO. CALLING AT ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS. THE SOUTH AMERICA. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, WILL LEAVE ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE. First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE. SAILING WEEKLY.
The favorite A1 ocean steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 8 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight will be received for her commencing Wednesday morning.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER. EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE. The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.
SAN JACINTO follows Feb. 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The steamship GUIDING STAR, leaving as above on Saturday next, will touch at Havana to land passengers only.

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage $25. Deck $10.
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah on the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight, at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
Beware of runners and bogus passage tickets.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C. COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The splendid United States Mail Steamships
FAIRBANKS....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
Will sail weekly from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Cabin passage, $25.
The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE will sail on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st. or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT. REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 26 and SATURDAY, March 24.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 60 Broadway. GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICANS VISITING PARIS.—THE undersigned, with long experience in Paris, is prepared to make arrangements for travelers on the most favorable terms. Hotels, furnished apartments, and good boarding-houses procured at short notice. A list of the most reasonable stores for all classes of goods, kept on hand. Special attention paid to all letters received in advance, and any information given gratis. Address EDWARD SPRENT, House, Estate and Commission Agent, No. 4 Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins, near the Boulevards and Madelaine, Paris.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT. NO. 19 WEST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6TH AVS. As a medical clairvoyant Madame Winslow exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the basement bell.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
After years of scientific researches in Europe and South America, I have made a wonderful discovery.
I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, is known to myself alone, and replaces the womb without pain in its primitive natural position. No exposure, no pessaries or instruments used. References of important cases of long standing can be given.
Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D., No. 67 Carmine-st. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 23 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 12 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C.'s being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. WEST, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND Accoucheur, No. 345 Broadway, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints from whatever cause produced. Is sure to give relief to the most anxious patient in twelve hours' time. Private rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 156 East 19th-st., second door from 2d-av. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE.—The afflicted may learn how to obtain relief by addressing FELLOW-SUFFERER, Station D, Bible House, N. Y. Enclose two stamps.

PRIVATE AND ALL OTHER DISEASES, male and female, treated by Dr. FULLER, at office and drug-store, 45 Sullivan-st., two blocks from Canal.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DRY GOODS

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY. MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 BROADWAY, DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS, and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH, SCOTCH, BARNSLEY, FRENCH and GERMAN LINEN GOODS, mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
Ex steamer *City of Baltimore, Circassian* and *New-York.*
Just received from auction,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS, BRITISH DRESS GOODS, and SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
Table-cloths, damasks, napkins, handkerchiefs, alpacas, fruit napkins, table-covers, all wool delaines, &c., &c. W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS, SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES, BY SAMUEL TUCK, No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
In consequence of retiring from the retail trade some remarkably cheap job lots will be offered, to which special attention is directed.
Stock, fixtures, good will and lease for sale.

DRESS SATINS AT HALF PRICE; velvets for dresses at $3 a yard, worth $5; bonnets and jockey hats at half price; opera, theatre and bridal bonnets, mourning bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of the Paris fashions for ladies' and children's dress for the Spring of 1866, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches, on THURSDAY, March 1.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-engine, cylinder 18 by 18 inches, built in Philadelphia in 1864, with shaft and propeller; has been in use about eighteen months. Apply at Thompson's Stores, near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, where it may be seen.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE comprising the whole stock of E. Robinson's Gun Armory, Nos. 120 and 126 Wooster-st. JAMES W. BOOTH, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS EVENING, L'AFRICAINE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8, (Sixth Subscription Night,) L'AFRICAINE. L'AFRICAINE.
with its gorgeous mise en scene and original great cast, Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Mlle. ORTOLANI, Signori MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, LORINI, BARILI, MULLER, &c.
Conductor....Mr. CARL BERGMAN
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), Feb. 10, GRAND MATINEE. CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
NOTICE.—The Academy having been previously let for other purposes after 3 o'clock on that day, the Matinée on this occasion will COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK. Doors open at 10 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made for the magnificent DECORATIONS of the ARION SOCIETY BALL, prepared at great expense by NICOLAI MEISTER, to remain in the Academy during THIS (Friday) EVENING AND TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING'S MATINEE.
MONDAY—ONLY NIGHT OF MARTHA.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—DON SEBASTIAN.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, Feb. 10, at 11, GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. TO COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
when will be presented the immensely successful comic opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE (THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,) with its brilliant and complete cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY. TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE—NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets can now be obtained at all the ticket offices.
NOTICE.—The Academy having been previously let for other purposes after 3 o'clock on that day, the matinee on this occasion will COMMENCE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. Doors open at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. MISS LUCILLE WESTERN In her renowned play of EAST LYNNE; or THE ELOPEMENT. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 9.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In order to facilitate the arrangements of families for the ensuing week, Mr. Wheatley has thought it advisable to announce the plays in which Miss BATEMAN will appear:
MONDAY, 12th, WEDNESDAY, 14th, and FRIDAY, 16th inst., Rev. Dean Milman's famous tragedy, THE ITALIAN WIFE, will be presented, in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her very celebrated character, BIANCA; Or, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
TUESDAY, 13th, THURSDAY, 15th, and SATURDAY, 17th, Bulwer's favorite play, the LADY OF LYONS, will be performed, with Miss BATEMAN....as....PAULINE
Mr. Wheatley deeply regrets that Miss Bateman's unprecedentedly successful engagement must terminate on the 17th inst., in consequence of prior arrangements. There can, therefore, be no repetition of their attractive and intellectual representations.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of the great native character actor, (his 130th night,) MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866, THE DEBUTANTS.
Mons. Achille Dufard....Mr. Chanfrau
A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848.
Mose....Mr. Chanfrau
To conclude with the IRISH TUTOR.
MONDAY, Feb. 12—Mr. FRANK DREW. SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor....R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A WELL SELECTED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN WHICH ALL THE FAMOUS TROUPE will appear in their various comic acts, &c.
The Comic Farce entitled HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN.
Billy Williams, (a Returned Volunteer,)....T. G. Riggs
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 10 at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents, and for sale at the principal music stores. L. SPIER, Secretary.

HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM.—Skating, Archery and Fencing Academies, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st. and Broadway. Day classes now open for ladies, misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Medical gymnastics to invalids.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MISS CECELIA E. WHEELAN'S second grand literary and musical entertainment MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1866.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 12:25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent. J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:03 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 12th inst., the 12:25 trip from New-York will be discontinued; also, the 1 o'clock train from Camden.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Containing POPULAR MUSIC by eminent composers, brilliant and original stories by the most popular writers, Magnificent Steel Engravings, Illustrated Poems, Architecture, Household Matters with costly illustrations, and other brilliant literary gems, full-size Patterns, &c. Universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine. Single copies 30 cents; Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Splendid premiums and terms for clubs. Circular sent post free. A $55 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine given for only 25 subscribers.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS
Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used. C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer, No. 254 Broadway, New-York, Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COAL.

COAL, COAL, COAL, $10.
We are selling the best quality of stove and egg coal for $10. Clean and dry large nut $8 50. TAYLOR & Co., foot of East 23d-st.

CANNEL COAL—BEST ENGLISH CANNEL coal for sale by E. FOSTER & BROS., corner of 38th-st. and 2d-av. Dealers liberally dealt with. Also 100 tons Orrell Coal. An assortment of Anthracite Coal always on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
FIRST WEEK of a new comedy, in two acts, entitled WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
FIRST WEEK of Jerrold's famous nautical drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD In both pieces, With the favorite actor, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The performance will commence with WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
Miss Satanella Tinkle....Mrs. John Wood
Jack Raggett....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Tinkle....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Hannah....Miss Eliza Newton
After which Douglas Jerrold's famed nautical drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Mrs. John Wood....as....Dolly Mayflower
Mr. E. L. Davenport....as....William
Produced with new scenery by Hayes. AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, from the principal London and Australian theatres will shortly make HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.
In active preparation, the new Burlesque of CINDERELLA AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.) Sole Lessee and Manageress....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
SECOND WEEK AND GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT BILL.
Will be presented EVERY EVENING until further notice, the musical comedy of THE BLACK DOMINO, with MISS RUSHTON....as the....BLACK DOMINO supported by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Higgins, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and other members of the company.
To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by J. Schonberg, of BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST, founded on the drama of ARRAH-NA-POGUE, in which Miss Rosa Cook, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Mestayer, Mrs. Mark Smith and others will appear.
New scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and mechanical effects by Mr. Morgan.
Leader of the orchestra....Mr. H. Tissington
N. B.—To the hundreds who were unable to gain admission during the week it is respectfully suggested that seats can be secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer....Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager....Mr. J. Schonberg

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY-SOIREES AT IRVING HALL.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS begs to announce his FOURTH SYMPHONY-SOIREE, to take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SOLOISTS: MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, (by kind permission of Mr. Max Maretzek,) Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Mr. A. F. TULMIN, Harpist.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
PROGRAMME.
Overture, Manfred, op. 115....Schumann
Air, "Return, O God of Hosts," Samson....Handel
Miss Adelaide Phillips.
Concerto for two pianos, E flat (first time)....Mozart
Messrs. Mills, Mason and orchestra.
Aria, "Voi che Sapete," Nozze di Figaro....Mozart
Miss Adelaide Phillips.
Introduction to Tristan and Isolde (first time)...Wagner
Symphony, No. 5, C minor, op. 67....Beethoven
Conductor....THEODORE THOMAS
Tickets $1 50 each, including a reserved seat, can now be obtained at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON, FOURTEENTH-ST.,
between 3d and 4th avs., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON will ride his latest sensation, THE ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE.
First representation of the splendid and fascinating equestrian spectacle, produced under the direction of LEVI J. NORTH, entitled the SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; Or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE and the whole troupe.
The Oriental Spectacle of the HALT IN THE DESERT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BENEFIT. Mr. C. K. FOX, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. H. WHALLEY, Miss R. DENVIL.
FOR MOST CAPITAL PLAYS. ROSINA MEADOWS, THE WIZARD SKIFF, THE SNOW BIRD, THE SIAMESE TWINS.
THE FULL COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10. BENEFIT OF THE DISABLED SOLDIERS. GRAND OPERATIC, DRAMATIC AND CONCERT PERFORMANCE.
Conductors....Carl. Anschutz and A. Buschel.
A full Orchestra of 60 Performers.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; and boxes can be secured at the Academy of Music, all music-stores and at Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Theo. Gentil, Treasurer; Hon. A. Willmann. J. B. Herman, Manager.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE HIGH DADDY ASSOCIATION, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1866. I. J. WEEKS, President. JAMES SHARPE, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE UNITED SERVICE Society will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to consider a plan of re-organization upon a "National Union Platform."
WILLIAM S. HILLYER, President. GEO. D. KELLOGG, Vice-President. TEMPLE CLARK, C. T. MCCLENACHAN, Secretaries.

PAINTERS.—AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York Practical House Painters' Association, held on the 5th inst., it was unanimously Resolved, that on and after the first Monday in March next, the wages of the members of this association shall be $3 50 per day of 8 hours. By order VINCENT N. LE COMTE, President.
PATRICK H. BYRNE, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street.
For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.
For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.
For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.
For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.
Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.
Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that all persons who require to be vaccinated will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the dispensaries where physicians are constantly in attendance, and it is recommended by the Health Commissioners that all persons who have not been vaccinated within five years, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus afforded, or have the operation performed by their own physicians.
The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White streets.
The Eastern Dispensary is located at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, over Essex Market.
The Northern Dispensary is located at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-street.
The Demilt Dispensary is located at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street.
The Northwestern Dispensary is located at number five hundred and eleven Eighth-avenue.
The Northeastern Dispensary is located in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of February, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of March, 1866.
Three panels of 100 petit jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 grand jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1866.
THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the subject of the complaints against the several gas companies will be considered. All parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.
By order of GEO. D. KELLOGG, MILNOR IMLAY, JAMES LONG, Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the session thereof now being held at the City of Albany, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Astoria and Yorkville Horse Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, to be formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating a horse railroad upon the 1st-av., Avenue A, 86th, 91st and 92d sts., in the City of New-York.
DATED Jan 17, 1866.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 64 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.

THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL.
Previous to Circus, the romantic drama of the SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.
W. B. HARRISON....Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.
George Wood....Manager
TWO SPLENDID HITS.
DENSE CROWDS. ROARS OF MIRTH.
Mr. J. E. OWENS, The great comedian of America, as the LIVE INDIAN AND SOLON SHINGLE.
Two famous bits of comic acting.
To begin with the new three-act comedy, SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE....Mr. OWENS
Performed by him upward of 204 NIGHTS AT THIS THEATRE.
To conclude with the great local extravaganza, THE LIVE INDIAN.
Mr. OWENS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY, commences at 1½ and closes at 3¾.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....MR. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Fourth night of the great Irish drama of ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY....as....SHAUN THE POST, and the song of the "Wearing of the Green." All the company in the cast.
The famous drama of HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Handsome Jack....Mr. Walter Grisdale
On MONDAY, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE will appear.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The popular troupe in the following favorite scenes: THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey....LITTLE MAC
USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper....MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE TEUTONIA MAENNERCHOR,
TO BE HELD AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1866.
Tickets, $3, for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $1.
To be had at Washeim's, No. 94 Wall-st.; Standinger Brothers, No. 118 Broadway; J. Kapp, with F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; J. Bang, No. 231 Broadway; Lindeman & Sons, No. 2 Leroy-place; Hyster, No. 138 West 9th-st.; Wustlich, No. 3 Everett House.
Number of tickets limited.
Orchestra under the direction of A. Bernstein.
Restauration under the management of E. Unger.

THE EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN PICTURES at the STUDIO BUILDING, West 10th-st., will close on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN.—Col. N. W. DANIELS, of Louisiana, and Mrs. DANIELS, (formerly Miss CORA L. V. SCOTT,) will address the people of New-York, at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866. Col. Daniels has resided in the South for a number of years, was connected with the organization of colored troops under Gen. Butler, has lately arrived from the Southwest, and is prepared to speak upon *The Present Condition of the Freedmen.* Mrs. Daniels will address the audience upon the subject of *The Freedman,* and an original poem in connection therewith will be given at the conclusion. The proceeds of these lectures are to be devoted to the establishment of schools for the freedmen.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; to be sold during the week at the *Anti-Slavery Standard* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st., Nos. 34 and 14 Cooper Institute Building, and also at the office of the Institute on the night of the lecture.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses' and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.
NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."
Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,* the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.
The German taught on SATURDAY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MUSICAL.

"OH, POOR 'MAX,' THERE'S NO USE TALKING
So pack up your kit and go,
For the 'Universal Nation' says,
'GET OUT OF MEXICO.'"

NEW SONG AND CHORUS,
With an appropriately illustrated title-page, showing our "Uncle Samuel" in the act of expelling "Max" from his Imperial quarters at the point of the ——boot.
Price, 35 Cents.
Published by OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.
For sale at all Music Stores.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BEST PIANOS, CHORAL ORGANS and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ASK FOR THE VICKSBURGH SCHOTTISCHE—Composed by E. O. EATON—a musical gem with a superb title-page in colors of the City of Vicksburgh. Published by WOODRUFF & DISERENS, Vicksburgh, Miss. For sale at the principal music-stores in the country.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN OR FLUTE.—The most popular songs, waltzes, polkas, schottisches, operas, &c., in 12 books, $1 75, mailed; six numbers, 80c.; single, 15c. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability, they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 126 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, WITH celebrated vox humana tremolo, and other important improvements; the best in use. GEO. G. SAXE, No. 121 Grand-st.

CHOICE PIANOS, PURE ORGAN SUSTAINING tone, at low prices. JARDINE & SON'S, warerooms, No. 22 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

$6 PER QUARTER.—A FEW MORE PUPILS for the piano. Address TEACHER, No. 77 West 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of the GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE, MISS BATEMAN,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF LEAH.
Mr. Wheatley, in reply to innumerable inquiries, begs to state that in accordance with the universally expressed desire to see Miss BATEMAN in some of those characters in which she first established herself in the estimation of the New-York public, he will be compelled to withdraw this favorite impersonation after this week.
Miss Bateman's engagements elsewhere prevent the possibility of a continuance of this most extraordinary successful one.
Regretting, as Mr. Wheatley must do, the withdrawal of a performance which hundreds have been unable to procure seats to witness, he has prevailed upon Miss Bateman to give a GRAND LEAH MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, FEB. 10, to meet the wishes of families who have found it impossible to attend the evening representations of this wonderful and justly esteemed young lady.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1866, and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be presented the most SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE DAY, by Mosenthal, entitled LEAH, in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character.
Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. B. Studley, J. G. Burnett, D. R. Ralton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, R. Barry, H. Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, H. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c., in the cast.
New scenery, costumes, appointments, and original music. Musical Conductor, Harvey B. Dodworth.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....W. STUART
Stage Manager....J. G. HANLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on TO-NIGHT, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his grand role of ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU, In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY, which will be presented with all its SPLENDOR OF SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as....Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron....as....De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor....as....Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin....Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII....Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard, Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen....Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois....Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans....Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile....Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme....Mrs. Marie Wilkins
WEDNESDAY, 14th, GRAND BOOTH MATINEE OF RICHELIEU, commencing at 1 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN DYOTT.
First time in several years, the beautiful musical drama of ROB ROY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begins at 8.
FRIDAY, (fifth time in two years,) Sheridan's sterling comedy, THE RIVALS; OR, A TRIP TO BATH.
Revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments and capital distribution.
In which will appear, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, George Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.
SATURDAY (3d time)—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
MONDAY—17th representation of HENRY DUNBAR.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. WALLACK.
The powerful and effective five-act play, entitled the IRON MASK, is in active preparation and will soon be produced.

WALLACK'S.
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK begs to announce that his BENEFIT will take place TUESDAY, Feb. 13, when Mr. Bayle Bernard's splendid five-act play, THE IRON MASK, will be superbly produced as regards CAST, SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

AFTERNOONS WITH SOLON SHINGLE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON. SATURDAY AFTERNOON. — FIFTH MATINEE, FIFTH MATINEE OF SOLON SHINGLE. SOLON SHINGLE.
Commences 1½; closes 3¾ P. M., in ample time for the 4 o'clock suburban trains.
BROADWAY THEATRE....SATURDAY.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
will give a series of THREE CONCERTS at Steinway's Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., ON THURSDAY, FEB. 15, THURSDAY, March 1, and THURSDAY, March 15.
Season tickets at $3; Four season tickets at $10. To be obtained at Messrs. Steinway & Sons.
Single tickets at $1 50 each, for sale at Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Beer & Schirmer's, and Scharfenberg & Luis'. The subscription list for season tickets will be closed the evening before the day of the first concert.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF music well known to the public will receive a few more scholars for piano and singing, for terms and circulars apply at No. 34 West 27th-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH. Reserved seats can be had at T. J. RAYNOR'S Fruit-store, No. 585 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with primary department and gymnasium. No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Opposite Washington-square. Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

FOR PRACTICE AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y. W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano, music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st. PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME. Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations. ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience as a teacher, but now engaged in literary pursuits, desires to secure a few pupils in the higher English branches of study. Special attention given to history and literature (both English and general.) Address M. S. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M. Rector.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 323 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WOULD like to devote his evenings to preparing two or three young gentlemen to enter that Institution. Is well acquainted with the course of study at Cambridge and the qualifications necessary for entering the College. Address GRADUATE, Station D, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in tuition, desires a position as private tutor. The Classics, French, Mathematics and English branches taught. First-class references given. Address TUTOR, Yonkers, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience, continues to give lessons in English, German, French and music at the pupils' residences. Terms $24 a quarter. Address N. ALLHOFER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TRAVEL AND INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of Yale College, experienced in teaching, will take the charge of one or two young men on a European tour as his instructor and guardian; references given. Address D. Box No. 124 *Tribune* Office.

THE ARION BALL.

GREAT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

Five Thousand Jolly People at the Academy.

The Procession, the Dances, the Supper, &c.. &c.

The two great German singing societies, the Arion and the Liederkranz, annually give each a ball at the Academy of Music, at which the good people of the fraternities meet *en masque* and have jolly good times. The ball of the Arion Society was given last night; that of the Liederkranz follows on Thursday of next week.

Great preparations were made by the Arion committee to insure a grand success on this occasion. The Academy was hired and its decoration intrusted to the skillful hand of ———, who availed himself of all that ingenuity could devise and money procure for the beautifying of the building. Tickets were placed at the moderate sum of $10, and a great many of them were sold at that rate; many fell into the hands of speculators, and these sold at comparatively enormous prices, as high a figure as $50 having been reached in several instances.

THE TICKETS.

We are not informed as to whose fertile brain devised the design upon the face of this year's tickets. The artist, whoever he may be, has mettle and point, sagacity and wit in his composition. In the immediate foreground are the four candidates who last competed for the Mayoralty. Mr. GUNTHER is readily recognized in the little Dutchman at the left, clad in furs, and bearing in his hand a placard with 6681 thereon; in front of him Mr. HECKER bends beneath a weighty bag of farina; MARSHALL O. ROBERTS appears as a jolly tar paddling a toy steam-sloop on little wooden wheels, while Mr. HOFFMAN, with both hands gyrating gracefully from the tip of his nasal organ, stands triumphantly on the rear platform of a city railway car making rapid headway toward the City Hall. President JOHNSON, mounted on a toy donkey, indicates his pardoning liberality by shearing off with an immense pair of scissors, two pardons at a time from a printed list, which fall meanderingly among the people, but keep tantalizingly just beyond the reach of poor old JEFF., who sits helplessly in a wire cage, making frantic exertions to secure a paper, while around his fragile form cling gracefully his wife's discarded crinoline. Devils with waterfalls, ladies with waterfalls and imps with waterfalls, dance merrily throughout the scene, utterly unnoticed by a pensive newspaper man in a broad brimmed hat, who sits cosily beneath a chandelier, reading his last "effort." At the extreme left, in theatric attitude, a high shouldered, thin-legged individual, with long hair and a slouched hat, indicative of a Teutonic youth who disports his facile pen copperheadishly in the columns of a "so-called Democratic evening journal."

It was very well known that the ball which the Arion proposed giving would be crowded. Two thousand people quite comfortably fill the Academy floor, three thousand crowd it, and beyond that none but a Cincinnati packer can comprehend the density of the situation. There were probably 2,000 tickets sold and at least 500 complimentary tickets issued. This secures an attendance not far from 4,500, to which add at least 500 people who are admitted on divers pretexts, and we have the pleasant little company of five thousand. At a masquerade ball a crowd is quite as manageable as at any other, but for some reason each mask demands twice the room that an ordinary undisguised individual would require. But on this as on all such occasions, and particularly if our German friends direct the affair, with all the crowding there was no ill humor, no ill nature, no ill feeling.

THE DECORATIONS.

The Academy never looked better than on this occasion. The decorations were mainly tapestries and draperies lining the entire front of each circle. The colors were rich and gorgeous—crimson and gilt worked into quaint figures of the mediæval style. Flowers in bounteous profusion perfumed the air on every side. Baskets and bouquets arranged with skill and taste were placed at every point, and the place looked like a vast and beautiful garden of flowers. From the centre of the ceiling fell gracefully long festoons of evergreens entwined with flowers and buds; at the rear of the stage, over a platform for acrobatic and other displays, was a vast figure of Apollo riding a dolphin, lyre in hand, over which in a scroll appeared the name of Arion. This beautiful figure was designed by Mr. CALLYO, the capable artist of the Academy, whose figure of "Fame" attracted universal commendation at the Reception of the Seventh Regiment, and whose operatic scenery is known to us all so favorably. There was not much in detail of which we can speak. The general air of splendor given the Academy by the gorgeous magnificence of the drapery was the theme of general remark.

THE BALL.

A masquerade ball to-day differs little in its main features from that of yesterday, or that of last year. There are always good, bad and indifferent maskers; always people who know what they are about, and full as many who don't. On the occasion of which we write, with the exception of the procession, we noticed none of special excellence. There were Harlequins, Columbines, Newspapers, Shakespeares, Comus, Kings of all manners and ages, Warriors, Indians, innumerable Firemen, Soldiers, Flowers of many names and species, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*. By 9 o'clock the floor was well filled, the circles crowded, and when the procession moved it was with some difficulty that room could be made for it.

THE PROCESSION.

The peals of laughter, the roars of approbation with which the festive Arions greeted the procession was equaled only by the intelligence with which they grasped the point and appreciated the wit of the burlesque. The procession consisted of two grand divisions, representing War and Peace.

I.—WAR DIVISION.

Headed by twelve Harlequins and Pierrots, followed by

1. The Floor Committee, commanded by Capt. JOHN O. HUNDT and Capt. G. BLAU.
2. BRASS BAND in Herold costumes playing martial airs.
3. WARRIORS—representing old Romans in costume.
4. MARS AND BELLONA—Mars represented by Lieut.-Col. BRESTEL, Bellona by ———.
5. Gen. GRANT, on a triumphal car, surrounded by Gens. SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, BUTLER and Staff. (Grant by Mr. ELY; SHERIDAN by Mr. REINHARDT; BUTLER by Mr. FILIUS; the Staff represented by Messrs. GIESSEN, WOHLGEMUTH, ADAMS, Major KLEINSCHMIDT and CHR. FRERICHS.
6. U. S. SOLDIERS—One company.
7. A GOLD BROKER, (Mr. WULLY,) with a sign designating: "Gold $285," and a BOUNTY BROKER, (Mr. MENKEL,) with a sign: "Wanted, 50,000 able-bodied Recruits for Uncle Sam."—Bounty $1,000.
8. U. S. SAILORS.
9. A KEG PATENT BEER, (by Mr. FRANCIS SCHMIDT.)
10. LITTLE MAC, and his banker AUGUST SCHOENBERG, (adopted son of Baron ROTHSCHILD,) with an empty cash-box. Little Mac represented by the amiable dwarf, Mr. FRITZ OETKE.

II. PEACE DIVISION.

1. COLUMBIA—Surrounded by the thirty-seven States of the Union, represented by thirty-seven ladies in various costumes.
2. MUSIC—Band playing idyllic airs.
3. PRESIDENT JOHNSON—On a platform with several tailors, who do their utmost to repair some of the States which are most in need of it, like South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, etc. (The President represented by Mr. FRANCIS BANG.)
4. BROTHER JONATHAN—Arm in arm with the "Deutsche Michel."
5. FENIANS, with the Irish flag, dressed in short dress-coats, short knee-breeches, woolen stockings and big shoes with buckles, bearing shillelahs; one side representing the O'Mahony interest with a full cash box, the other the Senatorial or Roberts faction.
6. PRINCE CARNIVAL, on a throne surrounded by many harlequins.
7. QUEENS OF FLOWERS—Snowbell, Mrs. TRIACCA; Rose, Mrs. RICHARD; Camelia, Mrs. FRIEDEBORN. Geranium—(Mrs. HARTMANN.) Forget-me-not—(Miss TIVY.) The ladies dressed in black, red, yellow, green and white tarlatans, dotted respectively with gold and silver stars, the whole dress trimmed with the flowers corresponding with the character to be represented.
8. EIGHT LARGE DAHLIAS.
9. NINTH GENERAL GERMAN SINGER-FESTIVAL. Flag-bearer. Director, M. AGRICOLA. Marshal as student, (an original bootmaker.) Permanent Secretary of all the coming festivals. Then the following Glee Clubs, with large drinking horns, viz: Crying Academy of Bottletown, Bullfrogsville Glee Club, Jersey Flats Liederkranz, Dutch Hill Saengerbund, Salt River Maennerchor, Washington Territory Mixed Chorus.
10. GRAND TARGET EXCURSION of the Plattdeutsche Schuetzen for Bremen, preceded by a Dilletanti Band.

The procession did not enter the door until nearly 12, at which time the floor was absolutely dense with masks and spectators. The divers burlesques met the uproarious reception they so richly deserved, the political references being particularly applauded.

Prior to the grand *entrée* at the far end of the room, under the musically-inclined Apollo, whose gas-jets, by the way, were all unlighted at this crisis, a series of acrobatic evolutions were performed by a number of limber chaps whose legs and arms and spinal column were made of india-rubber, gutta-percha, or some other pliable material. Pumpkins, and other ordinarily well-behaved fruit of the soil, seemed possessed of a rollicking mood, and availed themselves of the carnivalism opportunity to roll about in the most gay and festive manner—while manakins worked by invisible agencies conducted themselves in the most inebriate and kick-legular style.

THE DANCING.

Dancing began at an early hour and was kept up with great spirit all night long and very far into the day. The following is the programme:

Walz, Die ersten Curen, Strauss; Quadrille, Carnival, Strauss; Gallop, Echo, Bergmann; Lancers, Souvenir, F. Rietzel; Shottish, Automats, Spindler; Walz, Lebenspulse, Lanner; Quadrille, Fashion, Strauss; Polka, Blumenlese, Rietzel; Gallop, Nondescrit, Faust; Lancers, Arion, Rietzel; Polka Redowa, Estelle, Voss; Walz, Morning flowers, Strauss; Quadrille, Olymp, Strauss; Gallop, Victoria, Rietzel; Shottish, Arion, Bergmann; Lancers, Carnival 1866, Rietzel; Walz, Immer heiterer, Strauss; Polka, Album, Rietzel; Quadrille, Reunion, Reitzel; Polka Redowa, Sassafrass, Strauss; Gallop, Waterfall, Rietzel.

CONCLUSION.

The ball was a great success. The decorations by NICOLA MEISTER were admirable; the costumes by the celebrated CHAS. BUCKHEESTER were in many instances superb, and in all appropriate; the music could not be surpassed. The supper was abundant, well served and excellent.

Mr. RICHARD, of the Invitation Committee, aided the guests and spectators greatly by an elaborately prepared programme of the procession, descriptive and detailed, for which they were under great obligations.

The committee were as follows:

Committee on Invitations.—GUSTAV FRIEDEBORN, Chairman; B. Flach, J. O. Hundt, J. Pick, H. Richard, A. Rueckel.

Committee on Decorations.—Capt. WM. HEXAMER, Chairman; Dr. Bauch, G. Hanft, Nicola Meister, C. A. Millner, G. Schmidt.

Officers of the "Arion" for 1866.—President, C. J. TRIACCA; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Baeder, Andreas Rueckel; Recording Secretary, E. Herder; Corresponding Secretary, F. Lucassen; Financial Secretary, A. Reichelt; Treasurer, J. D. A. Mensing; Librarian, Wm. Edler.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Petitions were presented for a Metropolitan Baggage Act and to incorporate the Workingmen's Union of New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To regulate taxes on lands taken, or to be taken, for Croton Aqueduct purposes. To increase the powers and duties of Courts of Special Sessions except in New-York and Albany.

By Mr. GIBSON—A majority report to extend the term of office of justices in the Eighth Judicial District of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—To cancel certain contracts relative to the Tenth-avenue sewer in New-York.

By Mr. C. G. CORNELL—To incorporate the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in New-York; to incorporate Concerella Library Association, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. E. CORNELL—To provide for the reduction of the capital stock of banking associations.

By Mr. LENT—To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Metropolitan Police Districts. It constitutes a Board of Police Commissioners of the Excise Commissioners, vesting in them exclusive power to grant licenses.

By Mr. BENNET—To define the powers of railroad companies in certain cases. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any railroad company organized under the laws of this State to engage in or to permit its funds or property to be employed in the manufacture of any articles except such as shall be required in its own business, or in receiving, storing or delivering any property, excepting such as is required for its own use, or has been, or is contracted to be transported over its own or some connecting railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to McDonald and Marion streets, Brooklyn; to change the name of Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn; requiring County Treasurers to give bonds to the State; amending the charter of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of New-York; incorporating the American Exploring and Mining Company; requiring sailor boarding-house keepers and runners in New-York and Brooklyn to be licensed; appropriating $20,000 for a Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburgh. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, ordered the Annual Appropriation Bill to a third reading.

The bill to confer power on the Five Points House of Industry to bind out children was considered.

Mr. VEEDER moved to amend so as to require the consent of parents or guardians; or persons having legal control of the child. The amendment was debated at some length, and lost by 26 to 47 votes.

Mr. TUCKER moved to amend, that no child shall be apprenticed unless under the lawful charge and custody of the institution, which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WILBUR offered the following, which was referred.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the immediate passage of such act or acts as may be necessary to cause a safe and speedy contraction of the national currency, and to compel the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable day.

Adjourned.

JAPAN.

Another Port Opened to Commerce—Ratification of Treaties by the Spiritual Emperor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Late advices from Japan state that the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland, to demand the opening of Hiogo, the chief port of the inland sea, had been successful. Mikado had ratified treaties entered into between the Tycoon and foreign Governments, admitting Japan into comity with other nations. All internal troubles caused by the presence of foreigners ceased at once, and even the quarrels between the Tycoon and Ohashir were rendered easy of settlement. The real power of the Tycoon is now to be acknowledged throughout Japan. The following are the demands made: First, ratification of treaties by Mikado; second, the opening of Hioga; third, the revision of the tariff.

For three days and nights, amid the greatest excitement and preparations for war, and the movements of large bodies of troops, after the most earnest entreaties of the Tycoon and his representatives, the Spiritual Emperor, the Mikado, yielded his consent.

CHINA.

The Government Forces Defeated by the Banditti—Trade Broken up in the Northern Provinces—Threatened Difficulties Between France and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 5.

Hong Kong advices to the 16th of December state that the Northern banditti are still causing much trouble to the government, whose forces had been defeated and driven toward the Yellow River, where they had been cut off from communication. Trade in the provinces of Shantang and Honam was entirely destroyed by the banditti.

Complications are likely to arise between France and China concerning propagandism. The French Catholic missionaries have been driven from their missions, established under the privilege secured by treaty.

Foreign vessels continue to suffer from pirates on the Chinese coast.

The native cotton crop has generally proved a failure.

North Carolina Matters.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Orders have been received here to immediately discontinue the military district of Wilmington. Brevet Brig.-Gen. GOFF, commanding, goes to the command of his regiment, the Thirty-seventh Colored. The headquarters of the Smithville military post will be retained here with a garrison of four companies, and the Twenty-eighth Michigan.

But three regiments of infantry now remain in the State, two colored and one white. It is thought that the department will be soon merged into that of Virginia or South Carolina. Brevet Lieut.-Col. BRADLEY, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has assumed command of this department of the Freedmen's Bureau to-day, relieving Major WYCKERSHAM, now absent on leave. Major WYCKERSHAM has been a very successful and popular officer.

Lieut. DUCKINS, Thirtieth United States Colored, lately Ordnance Officer of this District, has been placed in close arrest, charged with malappropriation of public funds. He had had the disposition of a large amount of public property, including returns from the Fayetteville Arsenal, recently sold at auction under his direction. An inspection of his accounts, summarily made, disclosed facts not altogether satisfactory; hence his arrest.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life, &c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 8.

The first mate and one seaman, the only survivors of the wreck of the British bark *Jenny*, from Liverpool for Savannah, wrecked off Cape Hatteras, on the 4th inst., have arrived. One man, his wife and child, passengers, the captain and sixteen of the crew were lost. Two men were picked up by a pilot boat and taken to Hilton Head. The *Jenny* had an assorted cargo, was 265 tons burden.

The bark *George S. Hunt* has arrived, bringing the crew of the schooner *Charles Williams*, abandoned at sea on the 20th.

The trial of G. B. LAMAR, JR., on a charge of complicity with his uncle, G. B. LAMAR, for the embezzlement of Government cotton, has commenced before a military commission.

Meeting of the State Medical Society—The Prevention of Cholera—Election of Officers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The State Medical Society reconvened at 9:30 this morning.

Resolutions were adopted declaring as the sense of the Society that the cholera may be mainly if not entirely prevented from becoming epidemic in any city, town or locality, by the adoption and enforcement of rigid hygenic measures; concurring in the recommendations of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of New-York; returning thanks for the full and able report on epidemic cholera adopted by said Council Nov. 14, 1865, and recommending that a copy of the same be placed in the hands of all Common Councils, town authorities and Boards of Health; also thanking Drs. SAYRE, MURPHY and SWINBURNE and Mayor HOFFMAN for their efforts to exclude the cholera from our shores.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, JOSEPH C. HUTCHINSON, of Brooklyn; Vice-President, JULIEN T. WILLIAMS, of Dunkirk; Secretary, WM. H. BAILEY, of Albany; Treasurer, J. V. P. QUACKENBUSH, of Albany.

The Schooner Gen. Sheridan Wrecked.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The schooner *Gen. Sheridan*, from Newfoundland Jan. 18, with a cargo of herrings for New-York, was wrecked off Cape Canso. Capt. BRYANT, master, and two men reached the shore in a boat. Two of the crew and a passenger named H. R. HOWARD are supposed to be lost.

Fire at Forest City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The dry goods house of HALL & Co., at Forest City, Mo., was burned a few days since. Loss $35,000; insured for $15,000.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 8.

Judge BRAYTON declines the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was yesterday elected.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The resolutions of the House of Delegates of Maryland, indorsing President JOHNSON, were passed by the Senate to-day.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of officers for the American Institute took place last evening, at the rooms of the Institute. The result was the election of HORACE GREELEY for President, that gentleman having received 152 votes, against 127 cast for Gen. WM. HALL, the former President. The Vice-Presidents elected were D. S. GREGORY and EDWARD WALKER; Recording Secretary, JIREH BULL; Corresponding Secretary, S. D. TILLMAN; Treasurer, S. R. COMSTOCK. There was considerable excitement throughout the afternoon and evening, and at one time the contest was very close.

[Advertisement.]

The mouth is Cupid's favorite feature,
The most expressive gift of nature;
With the SOZODONT keep pure
Its rose and ivory furniture.

[Advertisement.]

The elegant and fast side-wheel steamship *Herman Livingston*, Capt. J. B. BAKER, carrying the United States mails, sails to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 36, North River, landing her passengers at Savannah on Tuesday morning in time for the Florida steamer, and the afternoon train of the Central Railroad. Mails close at the Post-office at 1½ P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway, are her agents.

[Advertisement.]

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.—Notice of the arrival of steamships and sailing vessels will be sent to parties desirous of meeting their friends to any part of the city or surrounding country by leaving their address at the office of the Sandy Hook Telegraph, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st. W. O. LEWIS, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SALE.—Bound volumes of the *Herald*, from 1842 to 1865 inclusive, making a period of twenty-four years; they are all in good order and well bound. Apply to CHARLES W. BAKER, No. 29 Beekman-street.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vera Cruz, for Havana and Vera Cruz—Mrs. Keith, nurse and child, Miss Marguerite Ayosto, Robert Madan, Jas. Craig and wife, Adolf Holthaus, James D. Hutton, Franz Ludwig Michaelir, Theo. W. Mead, F. A. Wurtiner, Juan A. Martin, Ramon Oveso, John Kyle, Mr Gileras, Henry Hewett, W. R. Fortier, John Byrne, Antonio Entenso, Adolf Busch, Paul Grenelle, Bernard Schlemer, Juan Martin, H. W. G. Paradis, Cristobal Baez, Emil Walben, James Gordon, Jean Fortur, G. Crir, Miss Matilde Moreyou, Miss Maria Pagneno, Jose Maria Travener, Ramon Sanchez y Gomez, Joaquin Dumatin, Wm. Connelly.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 7—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre*—A. C. Downing, A. Sattler, G. Partridge, Jr., Chas. J. Brewer, G. A. Girad, J. de Ruyter, Miss E. Griscom, Mrs. S. Haste, A. Delbot, Mr. and Mrs. Condict, Mrs. S. Condict, Mrs. E. Six, Miss C. Wickenden, G. Bonnerat.

FEB. 8—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg*—Frederick Meyer and wife, B. Whitmore, Warren Hall, S. Cohen, Felix Lessing, W. Kann, Dr. Theo. Peter, and 339 in second cabin and steerage.

FEB. 8—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—Mr. Brown and wife, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Counce and daughter, Miss J. Counce, Miss A. Counce, and 287 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 27 | Moon rises... 2 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 40 | Gov. Island. 3 29 | Hell Gate.... 4 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Vera Cruz, Murray, Vera Cruz and Havana, C. A. Whitney; Hunter, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Steamers Eastern City, Munday, Philadelphia; Doris, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Brigs Anna D. Terry, Pressy, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt; Bertha Remstorff, (Braz.,) Sarmanho, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.

Schooners George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Willie Dill, Farrows, Fernandina, Thomas & Holmes; Geo. Thomas, Laughlan, Baltimore, M. Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre and Falmouth at 12:45 P. M. Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bell. Feb. 7, at 11 A. M., signalized Br. bark Silver Craig, in lat. 40 56, lon. 70 13.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg Jan. 21, and Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 338 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales. Lat. 45 N., lon. 47 W., passed large ice fields.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Jan. 24, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Feb. 4, lat. 41 58, lon. 58 37, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Helvetia, Ogelbie, Liverpool Jan. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 294 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Jan. 27, lat. 51 20, lon. 19 12, passed steamship Canada, bound E.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana Feb. 3, at 1¼ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Brig Venus, (Br.,) Doody, Halifax, N. S., 11 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had very heavy weather.

Brig Hans Gude, (Norw.,) Dere, Tagenrog, via Constantinople 84 ds., with wool to Holmboe & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Gazelle, (Br.,) Meshod, Dassoy, Malaga 44 ds., with fruit, &c., to A. P. Francis.

Schr. J. Martin, (Br.,) Gouger, Cornwallis 20 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Col. Ellsworth, Dobson, George's Banks, N. F., with fish order.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Hathorne, Crystal River.

Schr. E. F. Prindle, Bard, Annamessex, Va.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Arr. bark Marie, from Leghorn; schr. N. & D. Scudder, from Port-au-Prince.

Also arr. brigs Torrent, Port-au-Prince; Lorana, Galveston; bark A. C. Small, Cienfuegos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7—Arr. steamship Cassandra, McLoughlin, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3—Arr. ship B. F. Kimball, Dearborn, Baltimore.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 6, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Lucy, Appleby, Eastport, for New-York.

Sailed—Schrs. Wm. Butman and R. H. Godfrey.

7th—Arr. U. S. steamer Mackinaw, (double ender,) Gregg, Portsmouth, N. H., for Fortress Monroe, and steamer Charles Pearson, Nash, to tow brig Valencia to Boston; schrs. Mary S. Lunt, Brown, Boston, for Baltimore; Saginaw, Dodge, Portland, for New-York; Rainbow, Dodge, Bangor, for do.

Sailed—U. S. steamer Mackinaw, brig Catherine Rodgers, schrs. R. H. Perkins, Elmer W. Wright, Geo. L. Green, Emma A. Higgins, Gertrude, Sarah Buck, W. Franklin, Ella F. Crowell and Lucy.

8 A. M.—Wind, E. N. E.

In port—Steamer Chas. Pearson, brig Valencia, schrs. Pioneer, (Br.,) Francis, Annie Eldridge, Maria S. Lunt, Rainbow and Saginaw.

Foreign Ports.

(PER PERUVIAN.)

Arr. from New-York, Daniel Webster, at Deal; Polar Star, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, Princess of Wales, at Lowestoft.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Ridel, at Bremen; Sirene, at Falmouth.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Adelaide, at Havre; Pycayune, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Humboldt, from Hamburg for New-York, was at Falmouth, short of provisions.

Part of an American built schooner and cargo of birch had washed ashore at Donegal.

The Peruvian passed a steamer off Cape Sable, which Capt. Ballantine supposed to be the St. Lawrence, from London for Portland. The Peruvian also passed, Jan. 27, ship Corra Linn, lat. 54 50, lon. 11 20.

GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS TRIUMPHANT.

IT IS DECLARED THE BEST MACHINE, AND AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

LIST OF POINTS.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

THE TRIAL.

At the Great Union Fair, held at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1865, two Premiums were offered on Sewing Machines, one for the *Best Sewing Machine*, and the other for the *Second Best*—competition being open to the State.

On the first day of the Fair, the Troy Agent of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, having, jointly with the Albany Agent of the same Machine, entered it for competition, published in the Troy *Daily Times* a challenge to Agents of other Sewing Machines to meet them at said Fair and compete with them for the Premium.

The challenge was accepted by the Troy and Albany Agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. And no other kind of Sewing Machine being in competition, it was left for these two Machines, (one representing the old double-thread, "lock" or "shuttle stitch" *class*, and the other the new, single-thread, "twisted loop stitch" *class*,) by this single-handed contest, to decide the relative merits of these two *classes* of Sewing Machines.

The competitors being allowed to choose the Judges, each party selected one, and these two selected a third—all of them *practical machinists*, and two of them *sewing-machine experts*; who, being approved by the Officers of the Fair, were appointed Judges, as will be seen by the Official Certificate below.

Before entering upon the trial, the following programme for conducting it was mutually agreed upon between the contestants, and adopted by the judges: Each party was to prepare and submit to the judges a *list* of the several *points of merit* on account of which *superiority* was claimed. These *points* were to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done then and there, upon each of the machines, and then decided in favor of the machine which was adjudged to excel on that "point."

It was also agreed that each party should be at liberty to expose *defects* in the competing machine, and have the right to call for *tests* to prove the same.

Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the conclusion of the trial, should be found to have the greatest number of those "points" decided in its favor, should be declared the "BEST SEWING MACHINE," and awarded the "FIRST PREMIUM."

The Agents of the Willcox & Gibbs machine were assisted by Mr. Battey, one of the Company's general Agents, as Manager at the trial; and the Agents of the Florence Machine by Mr. Tucker, one of the best Sewing Machine experts in the country, in the same capacity. Mr. Tucker was formerly connected with the Florence Manufactory, as an *Adjuster* of the machines, and was probably as competent to represent their machine efficiently, both in working it and in advocating its claims, as any person connected with that establishment. The result of the trial was, that the WILLCOX & GIBBS won the victory and the prize, by the extraordinary superiority of *thirty-five* points decided in its favor, against *two* points in favor of the Florence.

Full notes were taken of the trial, including the practical tests made, the discussions elicited, and the facts developed. A few of the most important of these notes will be found interspersed in the two "Lists of Points"—each Note immediately following the Point to which it relates—with the *Decision* of the Judges in *italics* between the Point and the Note.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

To the Officers of the Union Fair: We, the undersigned, appointed a Special Committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing Machines entered for Premiums, would respectfully report: That two Machines were entered—the Willcox and Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines.

In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to render to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar *points* on which they based their claim of *superiority*, and in testing the Machines each *point* was to be taken separately, and, after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Each agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below.

For the Willcox and Gibbs Machine, *thirty-five* distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which were sustained; whereas, for the Florence Machine but *ten* were presented, *two* of which were sustained.

After a thorough and impartial trial, your Committee have decided to award to the Willcox and Gibbs Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of *points* presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantage of a "reversible feed," and using the least thread, we award the *Second Premium*.

September 22, 1865.

SYDNEY D. TUCKER, L. C. CHAMPNEY, JOSEPH WHEELOCK, } Judges.

LIST OF POINTS

ON WHICH SUPERIORITY WAS CLAIMED FOR THE FLORENCE MACHINE.

1. A reversible feed. *This claim was sustained.*

NOTE.—The capacity of reversing the feed was decided to be an advantage, but not to the extent claimed; the alleged advantage in fastening off a seam being considered by the Judges invalid, as against the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, which fastens off its own seam quite as effectually and more neatly, without any extra labor, or any care, and without any special device for that purpose.

2. It makes four different stitches. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—After a very thorough trial on this point, it was decided that neither of these four stitches is as good, for general purposes, as the "twisted loop stitch" of the Willcox and Gibbs. It was urged, in support of this claim, that the extra stitches are useful in certain kinds of work, where greater elasticity is required. But it was the opinion of the judges that the advantage thus gained was not sufficient to compensate for the resulting complication of the Machine; while it was *proved*, by positive tests, that the "Willcox and Gibbs stitch"—which is always more elastic than the "lock stitch"—may be made more elastic than *either* of their stitches, by simply shortening it, more or less, according to the *degree* of elasticity required.

3. It works from thick to thin fabrics, or over an uneven surface, without missing stitches and without change of tension, needle or stitch. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—The trial test upon this claim was short, but decisive. The Willcox and Gibbs Agent took a piece of fine heavy linen, and folded it double, with a small roll of the same material, of twelve thicknesses, placed between the two folds; and sewed across the whole, at right angles with the ridge formed by the roll, thus passing from two, over fourteen thicknesses of the goods, repeating it several times, and then handed it to the Florence Agent, who, on the second attempt, succeeded in sewing across the same. Again, the Willcox and Gibbs Agent folded the piece so as to double the ridge over lengthwise upon itself, and without any difficulty sewed from the four thicknesses over the twenty-eight, and back again; but the Florence Agent, on again attempting to "follow copy," broke his needle the moment it struck the ridge, and abandoned any further effort to sustain this claim.

4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle machines. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim gave rise to a protracted and severely contested trial, the result of which was, an unanimous decision of the judges that the "advantage" is *not* on the side of "a double thread," but on that of a "single thread" as used by the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than any other machine, being used for shirt and collar making both in Albany and Troy; also for tailors' work. It will hem (narrow and wide) tuck, fell, bind, stitch, quilt, gather and sew on, (or "puff,") and will do anything that can be done on any other machine, except embroidery: it can also do ornamental stitching. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—In the trial upon this claim, it was shown, to the satisfaction of the judges, that the Willcox and Gibbs machine will do quite as great "a range and variety of work" as the Florence; while the *quality* of the work done upon the former was pronounced decidedly *superior* to that of the work done on the latter.

During this test one of the judges called attention to the fact that the stitching of the Florence machine was much soiled with oil—a defect which he had noticed, he said, in all the work done on that machine thus far during the trial. This being regarded by the judges as a serious defect, especially in all kinds of work upon *white* goods, considerable time was spent in the effort to ascertain the cause. The investigation resulted in a conclusion that the defect was owing to a cause inherent in the machine itself.

6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alike on both sides. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—There being no other double-thread machine in competition, this claim was improperly made—since there could be no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs machine in the *self-adjusting* character of a tension which the Wilcox and Gibbs neither had nor required. It was therefore decided that whether their under-tension be self-adjusting or not, their claim of *superiority* on this point was not sustained. Moreover, it did not appear from the tests made that said tension is reliably uniform, but that it requires attention; and hence the stitch is not uniformly alike on both sides, but more or less variable; being generally the fairest on the upper side.

7. The stitches will not rip if one is broken or worn off; yet it can be taken out, in case a mistake is made in placing the fabric. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—A variety of tests were made on this point, each terminating in the same result, and proving conclusively that the Florence seam *will* "rip if a stitch is broken"—and much more easily than the Willcox and Gibbs; and that it is *not* so easily "taken out" when desired.

8. It uses less thread than other machines. *Claim sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was not tested, the Agent of the Willcox and Gibbs machine *conceding* it. At the same time he remarked that the peculiar wording of this claim was all that saved it; for if it had been claimed that the Florence *consumed* less thread than the Willcox and Gibbs, instead of "*used*" less, they could not have sustained the claim—it being a fact, as he claimed, that while the Florence *uses* less thread *in the seam*, it *wastes* still more at the *ends* of the seam.

9. The manner in which the threads are drawn when making the stitch; no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—The decision of the judges on this claim was, that the Florence has no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs in either of the points named.

10. The Florence is as easily managed as any machine in the world. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—The absurdity of this claim had been already so thoroughly manifested, that no test was offered or required.

LIST OF POINTS

ON WHICH SUPERIORITY WAS CLAIMED FOR THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS MACHINE.

1. It is the simplest. *Claim sustained.*
2. It is the least liable to get out of order. *Sustained.*
3. It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate—which is not the case with the Florence. *Sustained.*
4. It is the cheapest. *Sustained.*
5. It runs the stillest. *Sustained.*
6. It runs the easiest. *Sustained.*
7. It runs the fastest. *Sustained.*
8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. *Claim sustained.*

NOTE.—The Florence machine has no such device.

9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. *Sustained.*
10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. *Sustained.*
11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—It is a fact worthy of remark that during the entire trial—which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Willcox & Gibbs machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful; while neither of these statements can be truly made in favor of the Florence.

12. Its needle is the *shortest*. *Sustained.*
13. The needle is also *straight*, and less liable to be broken than one *curved*, like the Florence. *Sustained.*
14. It is *beveled*, and therefore *stronger* than one with a small shank, like the Florence. *Sustained.*
15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it *self-adjusting*, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was fully conceded by the Florence Agents, so far as relates to the capacity of the Willcox and Gibbs machine. But they claiming that the Florence machine has the self-adjusting capacity of the needle also, and a test being called for, a needle was set in the Florence machine, without the usual adjustment of its point after setting it; and on attempting to sew with it, the needle was broken at the first stitch. Another needle was then set, with a similar result.

16. It uses but *one thread*, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence. *Sustained.*
17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. *Sustained.*
18. *It makes the "Willcox & Gibbs" or "twisted loop stitch"*—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to either made by the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test-work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in *every* test in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was also very severely tested, in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*
21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful. *Sustained.*
22. The seam is always *self-fastened*, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. *Sustained.*
23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. *Sustained.*
24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection. *Sustained.*
25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. *Sustained.*
26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. *Sustained.*
27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence can not do. *Sustained.*
28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not. *Sustained.*
29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle-arm, as in the Florence—one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alternations of temperature. *Sustained.*
30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. *Sustained.*
31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen or other hard goods. *Sustained.*
32. It has the best hemmers. *Sustained.*
33. It has the best feller. *Sustained.*
34. It has the best braider. *Sustained.*
35. It has the best belt. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The advantages claimed for the Willcox and Gibbs belt consist in its non-liability to get out of order, and the facility with which it can be shortened when necessary. It was shown that the flat belt is very liable, on a sewing-machine, by the unequal stretching of its two edges, to get out of adjustment, so as to run to one side of the pulley, causing the machine to run heavily: a difficulty to which the round belt is never liable, since, as it runs in a groove, it is impossible for it to get out of place.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.—The Agents of the Willcox and Gibbs Machine here stated that they have also a Quilter, a Corder, and a Tucker, each of them, as they claim, superior to any others; but these attachments not being present, they could, of course, make no claims on account of them at this trial.

In regard to the decisions of the judges upon the several points, it may, in general terms, be remarked that, during the entire trial, there was scarcely an instance of difference of opinion—as, indeed, it was hardly possible there could be; for the plan adopted was itself a surety both of unanimity and a just decision; the latter being, in such a plan, neither more nor less than the practical solution of a mathematical problem.

For, by dividing up the respective merits of each machine into its simplest elements or "points," and subjecting each point separately to the test of practical work done on each machine in presence of the judges, their decision upon each point is reduced to the simple act of recording the facts developed.

For instance: each contestant claims the most elastic stitch. Then each is required to sew a seam, side by side, on the *bias* of a piece of elastic goods; and the judge takes the piece, and stretches it lengthwise of the seams, till one seam breaks; he still continues the stretching, but the other seam refuses to break at all. However disappointed his expectations, that judge will hardly enter on the record that the *broken* seam is the most elastic.

Again, each party claims that his stitch is the least liable to rip by the ordinary strain upon the seam of a garment in use. The test requires a row of parallel stitching to be made by each machine, lengthwise, across a narrow strip of two thicknesses of muslin; and this strip is then cut across at every half an inch, making it into smaller strips, each as long as the width of the original piece. Each judge takes one of these small strips, and opening the folds on the "lock-stitch" side, pulls on the ends in opposite directions, and the lock-stitch seam rips out. The folds being thus opened to the Willcox & Gibbs seam, he continues pulling, but this seam refuses to rip. He pulls stronger, but this only tightens the stitch; the material gives way, but the seam holds fast. The decision of the judge, though it may be adverse to his prejudices, will of necessity be in accordance with the facts.

Again, each Agent claims superiority in the facility with which they can sew across seams, or other uneven surfaces. The test is made; and the Florence Agent—in a vain attempt to pass over a seam which the Willcox and Gibbs Machine has crossed and recrossed without difficulty—breaks his needle the moment it strikes the seam. Of course, no judge can be found to decide, in such a case, in favor of the broken-down machine.

Such were the tests and such the inevitable decisions on *those* points; and such also was the character of all the other tests, and their respective results, throughout the whole course of this unexampled trial; a trial which, as it is the first ever held on sewing-machines in this country, if not in the world, at which any attempt has been made to conduct the process on a purely practical and scientific plan, can not fail, it is believed, to exert a beneficial influence on future trials of this kind; for, with this example before them, the managers of our State and National fairs can not long fail to recognize the necessity of system, practical test, and scientific accuracy, as well in the trial of a machine for universal household use, as in that of plows, mowers, and other implements of husbandry.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that the Union Fair, held at Island Park, in the county of Albany, in the month of September, 1865, was established by the joint efforts of the "Albany County Agricultural Society, and the "Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society."

That only two kinds of Sewing Machines were entered for premium at said Union Fair, and that one kind was called the Florence Sewing Machine, and the other kind was called the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine.

That by some error in compiling the "premium-lists" for said Fair, Sewing Machines were classified under "Farm Implements," and complaint thereof was made to the Officers of said Fair, who immediately withdrew Sewing Machines from the examination of the Judges on Farm Implements, and decided upon the appointment of Special Judges, and determined to permit the agent of each kind of sewing machines entered for premium to select one judge, and to empower the judges thus chosen to select a third judge. Whereupon Mr. Clarence W. Waters, of Troy, N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Florence Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said Officers that he had chosen Mr. Sydney D. Tucker for judge.

Dr. N. D. Ross, of Troy, N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Willcox and Gibbs Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said Officers that he had chosen Mr. Joseph Wheelock as judge; and Messrs. Tucker and Wheelock, with the consent and approval of said agents, and in presence of said Officers, selected Mr. L. C. Champney as the third judge; and said Officers appointed said Tucker Chairman of said Committee of Judges, and these judges made a written Report to said Officers, and awarded the FIRST PREMIUM to the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine, and the Second Premium to the Florence Sewing Machine; and no awards were authorized or made for Sewing Machines at said Fair except those reported by Messrs. Tucker, Champney and Wheelock, as aforesaid.

In testimony of the foregoing facts, the undersigned, Secretary of the Albany County Agricultural Society, has hereunto subscribed his name, and caused the seal of said Society to be affixed, this fourth day of January, A. D., 1866.

J. M. BAILEY,
Secretary Albany Co. Ag'l Society.

In witness of the facts stated in the foregoing certificate, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the "Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society" to be hereto affixed this second day of January, A. D. 1866.

CHARLES A. MOTT,
Secretary Rensselaer Co. Ag'l and Man. Soc.

STATEMENT OF MR. TUCKER.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1866.

Mr. JAMES WILLCOX: SIR: In reply to inquiries made of me respecting my connection with the Florence Sewing Machine Manufactory and the character of my engagement there, I would here state that in the month of September, 1863, I was employed by that company, at an advanced salary, to act as Inspector of the different parts of their machines; and at that time, the necessary preparations for the inspection of work not being completed, I turned my hand to *adjusting* the machines, which had been a familiar occupation to me during the eight years previous. I continued in that branch of the business for more than three months, became thoroughly acquainted, and I must say not a little prejudiced in its favor, so far as some of its features were concerned.

At the Albany and Rensselaer Counties' Union Fair, I served on a Committee to adjudge the merits of Sewing-Machines—the contest being between the Willcox and Gibbs and Florence machines. I was selected by my friend, the agent of the Florence Company, to assist in conducting the trial of their machine, which, regardless of my sympathies with it, I endeavored to do in an impartial manner. The trial resulting greatly in favor of the Willcox and Gibbs Machine, it was awarded the First Premium. I think a similar decision could not fail to be made in the minds of practical men, on any thorough trial of the above machines. S. D. TUCKER.

REMARKS.

This remarkable trial cannot fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. It has raised the veil and exposed to public view the true character of the opposition, who will no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox and Gibbs machine.

By this trial—more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted; a trial before an able and impartial jury, the justice of whose verdict none can dispute—it has been proved, decided, and published to the world that the Willcox and Gibbs Machine is just what it has been claimed to be—*an improvement on double-thread machines.*

The relative merits of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was an unanimous decision that the "Willcox and Gibbs," or "twisted loop" stitch, instead of being less reliable than the "lock" stitch, as represented by its opponents, is even *more* so; that while it *may* be raveled by a certain process, when necessary, *it is less liable to rip* than that stitch, in use or wear.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox and Gibbs Machine, and its relation to other leading kinds; all which, it is well known, are of the double-thread class.

Previously to the introduction of this machine, the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in favor of the high-priced, double-thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept as truth the teaching of those interested in the latter class, without question; and since many of those cheap machines were *single-thread* ones, it was no difficult task to educate the public into the belief that *all* single-thread machines, as well as all cheap ones, were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire, and for a time to maintain a monopoly, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of sewing-machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to buy.

It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as cheaper machine, that the Willcox and Gibbs was invented and placed before the public.

The double-thread fraternity, perceiving its great merit, very naturally became alarmed. A rival so dangerous to them all was not to be disregarded. With the exception of merit, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of agents scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding, while the Willcox and Gibbs, with here and there a solitary exception, as yet had none. The word was given, and the key-note sounded, "A single thread!" "A single thread!" and ten thousand agents' voices echoed, "A single thread!"

Says a lady customer to one of their agents: "It's a charming little machine, that Willcox and Gibbs; it runs so easily and so quietly."

"Oh! yes, madam; but then *it is only a single thread*, and a *single-thread* machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them, and she does all her sewing on it, and would not exchange it for any other machine in the world." "That may be so; she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, madam, those single-thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!"

In this manner has the Willcox and Gibbs been systematically, persistently misrepresented by the entire double-thread fraternity. Scarcely could a more palpable untruth be uttered than is conveyed in the spirit of those four words, "*only a single-thread;*" because, though it *does* use but one thread, it does *not* make the *ordinary single-thread stitch*, as those words, in the sense there used, imply; but it makes a *new* and *different* stitch—one that obviates the very defect in the old single-thread or chain-stitch to which so much objection is made—its asserted liability to ravel. Moreover, *the Willcox and Gibbs stitch is far better than any made with two threads;* and hence is destined, so soon as its merits are generally known, to *supersede all the various double-thread stitches* now in use. And this is the reason why the Willcox and Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with *two* threads, when they find that *one* is better?

Again, whenever the Willcox and Gibbs Company sent out canvassers to introduce their machines in new localities, and establish agencies for their sale, they were sure to encounter the same kind of opposition.

Even their common right of competing for premiums at our agricultural and mechanical fairs has been so often tampered with, that they have found it necessary to obtain, in advance, a guarantee of *impartial* treatment from the acting officers or managers, before entering their machine for competition at such fairs.

But, though thus deprived, by the course of the opposition, of the advantageous use of most of the ordinary means of advertising, there was one—the *silent and irresistible influence of sold machines*—which no combination could take away. Each machine sold was a *missionary*, silently at work in its own neighborhood making converts to the faith. And converts became customers, and customers built up Agencies; and the good work went forward, slowly but surely. Thus the Willcox and Gibbs, though persecuted, has prospered; though opposed, has steadily progressed. It is still comparatively a *new* machine, having been scarcely seven years in the market; yet it ranks already, in the number of machines sold, as the *fourth* "Sewing Machine" in use.

And now that the fraternity, in the last desperate effort of one of their number to bolster up their waning popularity, have signally failed; now that their boldness has furnished the long-sought opportunity for an honest and well-contested public trial, and put on record the result of that trial for the enlightenment of the public, it requires, we think, no prophet to foresee the accelerated progress of the Willcox and Gibbs in the future, or to foretell its ultimate triumph—as THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD!

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS—JAN. 27.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
69	200	6154	400	12361	400	18073	400	24750	500
124	200	6170	200	12426	200	18082	1000	24838	400
148	200	6198	1000	12429	400	18083	400	24882	1000
177	200	6311	200	12551	200	18166	500	24927	1000
198	500	6381	200	12621	200	18179	400	24982	1000
227	500	6577	200	12622	500	18181	400	25004	400
473	500	6663	1000	12657	200	18206	200	25057	400
561	400	6819	400	12848	200	18399	500	25216	200
562	400	6835	200	12860	200	18420	200	25397	400
567	1000	6887	1000	13097	200	18423	400	25403	1000
763	200	6891	400	13215	200	18430	500	25446	500
794	500	7025	200	13236	200	18544	200	25522	500
918	400	7058	500	13358	200	18632	400	256 3	500
932	1000	7137	500	13598	200	18779	200	25711	400
946	200	7268	200	13614	1000	18817	400	25739	400
1280	500	7333	200	13782	400	18871	200	25796	200
1345	10000	7465	400	13947	200	19048	200	25986	400
1408	200	7484	500	14013	200	19210	400	26153	400
1514	400	7512	400	14024	200	19216	400	26163	200
1540	200	7572	400	14052	400	19336	1000	26181	200
1573	200	7619	400	14118	200	19455	400	26346	400
1654	200	7656	500	14482	200	19499	200	26403	400
1771	200	7710	400	14593	200	19543	400	26430	200
1838	400	7786	200	14759	400	19665	200	26562	400
1849	200	7793	400	14870	200	19693	200	26598	200
1932	1000	7795	200	15015	200	19866	200	26618	400
1953	400	7809	500	15026	200	19970	500	26645	500
1957	400	7875	400	15028	500	20001	500	26739	200
2057	400	7941	400	15217	200	20136	200	26758	500
2071	200	7968	200	15235	400	20290	200	26771	400
2145	400	7980	400	15245	500	20291	500	26858	200
2184	200	8021	200	15292	400	20309	500	26948	500
2235	200	8206	200	15294	400	20351	1000	26982	200
2290	200	8355	200	15296	100000	20424	200	27090	500
2340	500	8417	200	15297	200	20628	400	27111	500
2423	500	8505	200	15303	500	20655	400	27142	1000
2473	400	8510	200	15318	400	20779	500	27179	500
2482	400	8862	500	15473	500	20791	200	27393	400
2495	1000	8678	200	15758	400	21051	400	27456	200
2499	400	8696	5000	15773	500	21073	200	27485	200
2572	500	8826	400	15858	200	21 81	25000	27534	200
2657	400	8847	200	15946	400	21175	200	27582	200
2743	50000	9059	200	16006	200	21327	200	27779	400
2755	200	9082	200	16069	200	21380	400	27813	400
2815	200	9123	200	16121	200	21423	5000	27928	400
2902	200	9469	200	16142	200	21497	200	28004	200
2983	400	9537	200	16148	400	21754	200	28070	200
3047	400	9545	200	16289	200	21825	200	28124	200
3048	400	9579	400	16374	500	22171	200	28154	400
3115	200	9643	200	16408	1000	22470	400	28557	400
3144	200	9742	4.0	16490	400	22500	200	28631	400
3181	500	9749	200	16529	400	22548	200	28644	200
3313	200	10025	200	16550	1000	22572	5 0	28664	500
3356	200	10057	500	16659	500	22675	200	28793	200
3410	200	10244	200	16776	1000	22736	400	28881	400
3466	200	10256	400	16813	200	22827	500	28940	400
3580	200	10276	1000	16849	200	23050	1000	28956	1000
3653	200	10283	1000	17015	500	23068	200	28986	400
3662	200	10297	400	17027	400	23091	200	29132	400
3818	400	10420	200	17046	200	23148	400	29140	200
4053	500	10745	1000	17084	200	23275	500	29206	400
4318	1000	10769	200	17137	400	23324	200	29325	400
4333	500	10802	400	17277	400	23328	400	29329	500
4367	400	10821	200	17355	200	23393	200	29354	400
4618	200	10943	200	17388	500	23511	200	29360	400
4700	200	11298	1000	17401	400	23581	400	29478	400
4765	500	11367	500	17409	200	23582	400	29560	200
4833	400	11385	400	17526	400	23661	200	29574	200
4919	200	11414	500	17555	200	23664	1000	29576	400
4957	200	11424	200	17630	400	23815	500	29645	400
4959	200	11653	400	17736	400	24008	400	29659	400
5121	200	11658	200	17768	200	24075	200	29690	1000
5207	400	11674	500	17772	200	24128	400	29868	400
5307	400	11856	200	17835	200	24154	1000	29975	500
5468	400	11928	400	17839	500	24159	400	29979	400
5543	500	12144	400	17930	200	24174	200	29985	400
5912	200	12198	400	18036	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

15291	1000	2744	500	21086	400	1348	200	21430	200
15292	1000	2745	500	21087	400	1349	200	8691	200
15293	1000	2746	500	21088	400	1350	200	8692	200
15294	1000	2747	500	21089	400	21421	200	8693	200
15295	1000	2748	500	21090	400	21422	200	8694	200
15297	1000	2749	500	1341	200	21424	200	8695	200
15298	1000	2750	500	1342	200	21425	200	8697	200
15299	1000	21082	400	1343	200	21426	200	8698	200
15300	1000	21083	400	1344	200	21427	200	8699	200
2741	500	21084	400	1346	200	21428	200	8700	200
2742	500	21085	400	1347	200	21429	200		

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O. H. BAILEY & CO., PUBLISHERS N. Y. WEEKLY MAGAZINE, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE FOR THE TEETH

For Sale by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers.

PHENOL SODIQUE. THE GREAT FRENCH DISINFECTANT. For Frosted Feet, Hands, and Ears; is a speedy and sure remedy also for Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Indolent Ulcers, Old Sores and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant, PHENOL SODIQUE. C. K. FANNING & CO., No. 102 William-st. J. C. Rushton, Hegeman & Co., Broadway; J. W. Sheddon, No. 235; Pyle Brothers, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; A. G. Dunn, A. Hudnut, Court and Warren sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JAN. 27.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
69	200	6154	400	12361	400	18073	400	24750	500
124	200	6170	200	12426	200	18082	1000	24838	400
148	200	6198	1000	12429	400	18083	400	24882	1000
177	200	6311	200	12551	200	18166	200	24927	1000
198	500	6381	200	12621	200	18179	400	24982	1000
227	500	6577	200	12622	500	18181	400	25004	400
473	500	6663	1000	12657	200	18206	200	25057	400
561	400	6819	400	12848	200	18399	500	25216	200
562	400	6835	200	12860	200	18420	200	25397	400
567	1000	6887	1000	13097	200	18423	400	25403	1000
763	200	6891	400	13215	200	18430	500	25446	500
794	500	7025	200	13236	200	18544	200	25522	500
918	400	7058	500	13358	200	18632	400	25683	500
932	1000	7137	500	13598	200	18723	200	25711	400
946	200	7268	200	13614	1000	18817	400	25739	400
1280	500	7333	200	13782	400	18871	200	25796	200
1315	1000	7465	400	13947	200	19048	200	25986	400
1408	200	7484	500	14013	200	19210	400	26153	400
1524	400	7512	400	14024	200	19216	400	26163	200
1540	200	7572	400	14052	400	19336	1000	26181	200
1573	200	7619	400	14118	200	19455	200	26346	400
1654	200	7656	500	14482	200	19499	200	26403	400
1771	200	7710	400	14598	200	19543	400	26430	200
1838	400	7786	200	14759	400	19665	200	26562	400
1849	200	7793	400	14870	200	19693	200	26598	200
1932	1000	7795	200	15013	200	19866	200	26618	400
1953	400	7809	500	15026	200	19970	500	26645	500
1957	400	7875	500	15028	500	20001	500	26739	200
2057	400	7911	400	15217	200	20136	200	26758	500
2071	200	7968	200	15235	400	20290	200	26771	400
2145	400	7980	400	15245	500	20291	500	26858	200
2184	200	8021	200	15292	400	20309	500	26948	500
2235	200	8206	200	15294	400	20361	1000	26982	200
2290	200	8355	200	15296	100000	20424	200	27090	500
2340	500	8417	200	15297	200	20628	400	27111	400
2423	500	8505	200	15303	500	20655	400	27142	1000
2473	400	8510	200	15318	400	20779	200	27179	500
2482	400	8862	500	15473	500	20791	200	27393	400
2495	1000	8678	200	15758	400	21051	400	27456	200
2499	400	8696	5000	15773	500	21073	200	27485	200
2572	500	8826	400	15858	200	21081	25000	27534	200
2657	400	8847	200	15946	400	21175	200	27582	200
2743	50000	9059	200	16006	200	21327	200	27770	400
2755	200	9082	200	16069	200	21380	400	27813	400
2815	200	9123	200	16121	200	21423	5000	27928	400
2902	200	9469	200	16142	200	21497	200	28004	200
2983	400	9537	200	16148	400	21754	200	28070	200
3047	400	9545	200	16289	200	21825	200	28124	200
3048	400	9579	400	16374	500	22171	200	28154	400
3115	200	9643	200	16408	1000	22470	400	28557	400
3144	200	9742	400	16490	400	22500	200	28631	400
3181	500	9749	200	16529	400	22548	200	28644	200
3313	200	10025	200	16550	1000	22572	200	28664	500
3356	200	10057	500	16659	500	22675	200	28793	200
3410	200	10244	200	16776	1000	22736	400	28881	400
3466	200	10256	400	16813	200	22827	500	28940	400
3580	200	10276	1000	16849	200	23050	1000	28956	1000
3653	200	10283	1000	17015	500	23068	200	28986	400
3662	200	10297	400	17027	400	23091	200	29132	400
3818	200	10420	200	17046	200	23148	400	29140	200
4053	500	10745	1000	17084	200	23275	500	29206	400
4319	1000	10769	200	17137	400	23324	200	29325	400
4333	500	10802	400	17277	400	23328	400	29329	200
4367	400	10821	200	17355	200	23393	200	29354	400
4618	200	10943	200	17388	500	23511	200	29360	400
4700	200	11298	1000	17401	400	23581	400	29478	400
4765	500	11367	500	17409	200	23582	400	29560	200
4833	400	11385	400	17526	400	23661	200	29574	200
4919	200	11414	500	17555	200	23664	1000	29576	400
4959	200	11424	200	17630	400	23815	500	29645	400
4960	400	11653	400	17736	400	24008	400	29659	400
5121	200	11658	200	17768	200	24075	200	29690	1000
5207	400	11674	500	17772	200	24128	400	29868	400
5307	400	11856	200	17835	200	24154	1000	29975	500
5468	400	11928	400	17839	500	24159	400	29979	400
5543	500	12144	400	17930	200	24174	200	29985	400
5912	200	12198	400	18036	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

15291	1000	2744	500	21086	400	21428	200	1350	200
15292	1000	2745	500	21087	400	21429	200	8691	200
15293	1000	2746	500	21088	400	21430	200	8692	200
15294	1000	2747	500	21089	400	1341	200	8693	200
15295	1000	2748	500	21090	400	1342	200	8694	200
15297	1000	2749	500	21421	200	1343	200	8695	200
15298	1000	2750	400	21422	200	1344	200	8697	200
15299	1000	21082	400	21424	200	1346	200	8698	200
15300	1000	21083	400	21425	200	1347	200	8699	200
2741	500	21084	400	21426	200	1348	200	8700	200
2742	500	21085	400	21427	200	1349	200		

The number of tickets is now increased to 30,000.

Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 165, Feb. 8, 1866.
21, 61, 19, 10, 5, 39, 37, 52, 70, 60, 62, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 166, Feb. 8, 1866.
56, 72, 37, 65, 48, 41, 68, 26, 16, 21, 74, 47, 13, 10, 63.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 65, Feb. 8, 1866.
49, 10, 34, 41, 3, 26, 27, 28, 68, 66, 9, 62.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 66, Feb. 8, 1866.
23, 42, 11, 25, 61, 50, 28, 57, 27, 78, 1, 63, 55, 45, 64.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS, Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

POPULAR BALLAD CONCERTS.

LAST OF THE SERIES.

Mr. and Miss GEARY having made an engagement to go South, this evening will be their last appearance in public in New-York this season. At this concert the following eminent artists are expected to perform: Mrs. Mozart, Miss Mina Geary, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. Henry E. Browne.

AT CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and East 8th-st., near Broadway.

TO-MORROW NIGHT the blind artists will perform there again.

$250 REWARD—LOST, YESTERDAY MORNING, between the offices of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co. and the Sub-Treasury, one Construction 7 per cent. Bond for $1,000, No. 1,066 of the New-York Central Railroad, and two 6 per cent. Bonds for $1,000, each, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Missouri. The public are cautioned not to negotiate these bonds. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of these bonds at the office of CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William sts.